MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET—WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

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AGRICULTURE.

Farmers' Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th.

Last Tuesday evening the farmers had another meeting in the Representatives' Hall, Hon. Mr. Quincy in the Chair—subject, *Fruit Trees*.

When we entered the Hall Mr. MERIAM of Auburn was speaking; he said the raising of fruit was a very pleasant employment; he thought we might cultivate the apple, pear, peach and quince, to good advantage. He thought most people committed faults in setting. He digs pits broad, and two and one-half feet deep, filling up the holes with meadow mud and other matter to preserve moisture, and takes much care to preserve the small fibres and place them properly.

Mr. HOBBS, of Weston, agreed that the raising of fruit was a most interesting employment. He believed the natural fruit of the peach would produce its like; that it is therefore quite important to procure the best kinds of seedlings to commence with.

Mr. H. stated that one man in Weston had taken one thousand dollars in a single year for peaches; his trees are on a rocky hill side—his opinion is that peach trees should be in a warm place; he had set many on a northern slope, facing a meadow; the trees grew well for many years, but not a single peach ever came to maturity. The bodies of the trees stood the cold, all except the ends of the limbs, but the fruit uniformly failed except occasionally on a limb that had lain buried under the snow.

He objected to planting out the meats of peach stones earlier than corn is planted. In budding he does not cut out the wood from the bud; and he slides the bud *up* into its place instead of *down*. He had not always been successful in budding the cherry; thinks the scion, in grafting it should not be whittled thin because the stock is not apt to hold it fast. Some object that too many are running into this business, but there is not much danger; only a few take much care of trees after setting. Farther we can export to a very great extent. And all places are not equally adapted to fruits.

As to Dr. Gardner's sorrow, on account of ploughing up his orchard ground, he thought the Doctor would do well to wait and see the effect of ploughing. He thought an orchard should not bear grass: should not be swarded. Mr. Hobbs was asked how distant he had set his trees? He said he had set apple trees 40 feet, and a row of peach trees between them. He had not been successful in budding on the common wild cherry stock.

Mr. J. BRECK, and Mr. STONE here said they had tried to introduce the English cherry on the wild stock and had failed. Mr. KITTREDGE said he had put scions of the English cherry into wild stocks and they had succeeded. He said, however, that he did not take the common black cherry—the cherry that is put in spirit.

Hon. Mr. DODGE said, a gardener in W. Newbury had set peach trees quite close together, and found they bore better than when distant.

Mr. ALLEN, of Walpole, said he had practiced setting peach trees close together and preferred it, because but little use could be made of the vacancies between. He said he had peach trees in his nursery that he did not choose to bud, because the fruit was naturally good. Other kinds need budding. Latterly he has been in the practice of leaving the little slip of wood, that adheres to the bud, to remain with it on setting—he trims his trees but little.

THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER made a few observations on setting trees; he said all the speakers at the former meeting agreed it was a bad practice to set trees deep in the soil; yet some complained that the dry weather injured them, and one gentleman recommended moss to be spread on the surface. But no other speaker had told how to prevent the drying of the earth.

He said it was not necessary, in any good soil, to dig a deep hole, to set a tree in; any land that is suitable for raising corn is rich enough for apple trees. Be cautious and not set the tree deeper than it stood in the nursery; then place around it hay or litter to obstruct the evaporation from the soil, and it would be moist enough through the summer. This litter will also support the tree, and if it is light, stones may be placed upon it. Thus you support the tree, keep the ground light and moist, and prevent the growth of every thing about it till late in autumn when you must remove the litter lest the mice make a harbor of it.

Now if you set your trees in autumn it will not be safe to place any litter about them because of the mice, and the trees must remain unsupported for six months. He said they would stand better in the nursery till spring.

The only argument that he had heard in favor of fall setting was, that the earth would become well settled down about the roots and they would be ready to start on the opening of spring. But for his part he had been more troubled to keep the ground *light* than to make it *compact* about the roots of his trees as well as of his corn and potatoes.

Mr. DODGE, thought meadow muck would be the very best article to set trees in as it would remain moist. He had read an account of an individual who had used meadow muck among his trees to very great advantage.

Mr. J. BRECK said he had set in the fall and in the spring—he sets whenever he can get time. In the fall he sets early, as soon as the leaf is first nipped with frost. As to litter and mice, he would have earth only, near the tree, and the litter farther off. He finds the roots will shoot out in autumn when the tree is set early. He approved of cutting off much of the the top of a young tree on transplanting. He thought our own peach stocks preferable to any that could be brought from the south.

Mr. S. COLE thought our northern trees and our northern peaches were better than any from the south. He said our buds would not be so tender as those; he gave an instance of a limb that bore fruit in consequence of lying buried in snow. He thought like would produce like in the peach if the blossoms had never mingled, as certainly as in animals. He had, from the fruit of a wild pear tree, raised other trees with exactly the same fruit. But he thought the difficulty lay in procuring original stocks unmixed.

Hon. MR. ALLEN, of Pembroke, thought if we could procure original stocks, whose blossoms had not intermingled with others, there would be no doubt that the seed would produce like fruit. He made a supposition of a crab apple that might have been found in this country, and he supposed that in such case like would produce like.

EDITOR OF THIS PAPER, are all crab apples alike? If so, how did we ever obtain a *variety* of fruits from the original apple? If like produces like, and all original apples, or crab apples are alike, how has it happened that we have such an infinite variety in our orchards? He thought the original crabs could not possibly have been precisely alike. By selecting the best and by crossing we have made the fine apple what it is.

Mr. BRECK said he had raised from plum stones, fruits that were precisely the same as the original.

Mr. ALLEN, of P. made some observations on slitting the bark of a tree when it grows too fast; he doubted the propriety of it.

Mr. BRECK said he disliked the practice of slitting the bark.

Mr. Dodge said he had run his knife under the bark and thought he helped the tree.

☞ We regret we did not arrive in season to hear the Hon. Mr. Allen, of Pembroke, on the opening of the meeting.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

MR SALMON HATHAWAY, of Grafton, informs us that last year he raised ninety-two bushels of corn on one acre of ground. The corn was planted three feet apart each way and four stalks only were allowed to stand in each hill. On a quarter of an acre adjoining he raised one hundred and seven bushels of potatoes. He thinks it almost impossible to raise over one hundred bushels of corn on an acre as some others are reported to have done.

He spread twenty loads of the best green manure on grass ground, then ploughed it in, and afterwards spread on the surface twenty loads of compost and bushed it, and then rolled it down smooth. The best care was taken of the corn and he thinks he never saw a finer field. But he could not make it count A HUNDRED BUSHELS.

A man must have very good luck as well as very good land to raise a hundred bushels of corn on an acre.

It may have been done, but it would be more economical to plant one acre and a half for a hundred bushels than to put all on one small lot.—There is a proper medium to be observed.

MUTTON, HO! FAT MUTTON. Mr. Hiscock has some carcasses of mutton from Albany that are fatter than any sturgeon in North River. Look at his Stall, No 9, under our office; 155 pounds in a carcass.

WARTS ON COWS TEATS. Mr. Jonathan Perry of Dover tells us that lamp oil will kill warts on cows—apply it several days in succession. If other farmers find this effectual they will oblige by sending us additional testimony.

SEEDING GRASS LANDS—PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING AND METHOD OF CURING HAY. Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Hay constituting the principal dependence of the agriculturist, as winter provender for horses and cattle, it is absolutely necessary he should know the proper season, and most approved mode of cutting and curing it.

Having been requested to make known the experiments I have tried and fully tested, I now submit them *pro bono publico*, with all due deference to the opinions of my seniors in agriculture.

When preparing a meadow or upland, I usually seed on wheat, sowing in the fall half a bushel of timothy seed to the acre, which is limed at the rate of three hundred bushels; and the following spring, after a moderate fall of snow, one bushel of clover seed, top dressed with charcoal dust, and rolled. From land so treated, I cut last season, three tons of hay to the acre. My practice is to commence cutting when one-third of the blossoms of clover have turned brown, and the timothy just parting with its bloom. The grass thus cut is drawn immediately into the barn, and one bushel of fine salt spread by hand thinly over each alternate layer composing a ton, as stowed away in the mow. The salt prevents mow burning, moulding, &c., and the stock are induced to eat it as greedily as they would new mown grass, which it nearly resembles, as its most nutritious juices are preserved, being diffused through the stem of the entire plant at that period of its growth. If left on the ground until the seed ripens, the saccharine juice of the plant is lost. [Albany Cultivator.

☞ What will our farmers say to putting 300 bushels of lime on an acre of land? And how will they *relish* hay without being sunned and with a bushel of salt on a ton? [Editor.

POULTRY. Curiosity led me to weigh some of my fowls a few days since, and the following was the result:

Booby Rooster,	about 6 months old,	5 lb.	8 oz.
Dorking Rooster,	" 7 " "	4	12
English Pullet,	" 8 " "	5	4
" "	" 8 " "	5	3
Dorking "	" 1 year old	4	6
Half do. "	" 1 " "	4	8

All the above breeds are good layers and weigh well. I then weighed a Polish Hen—(weight 3 lb. 5 oz.)—this breed are excellent layers—and also the common barn-yard fowl, and found the weight to be 3 lb. 14 oz. I hope some of your correspondents will give us their experience in Poultry raising—what breeds they find to be most profitable, and what food is cheapest and best? The subject deserves more attention than it has hitherto received, and I think is worthy the attention also of our Agricultural Societies. Why should not suitable premiums be given with a view to improve the breeds? A LOVER OF FRESH EGGS.
[Maine Farmer.

☞ We shall probably hold but one meeting more in the State House. Subject—*Poultry*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAPING POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: You would oblige a subscriber by giving in the Ploughman a few words of information in regard to the measuring of potatoes. I have been in the habit of selling more or less every year, for the last ten years, and find that different persons require different quantities for the bushel. One customer will say give me good measure so that 2 1-2 bushels will fill a barrel. Another will choose to have them measured in what he calls a bushel basket. Another will have them measured in a half-bushel, and heaped as long as they will lie on. Another will tell me that the most common and best way, is to heap the half-bushel as long as they will stay on, by pouring them from another measure, or by shovelling them gently on; and finally, one will bet a trifle that the weight of a bushel is regulated by law, and wonders that the farmers do not know it. I noticed in the Ploughman of the 17th inst., a statement that the weight of a bushel in New York is 60 lbs. Now I have good reason to believe that the bushel as measured by different persons in this state, varies from 60 to 67 lbs., according to the amount of benevolence or avarice by which different persons are actuated; and surely it should not be so. Please to give the readers of the Ploughman your opinion in regard to this matter, and if the measure is regulated by law, let them know what it is. If it is not, please to state the most common and acceptable rule of measuring. If there is no lawful measure for potatoes, it certainly is time there was; for they are, and always will be, a very important article with both producer and consumer. What say you, Mr. Editor?

Yours respectfully, B.
Southboro', Feb. 24, 1844.

☞ We are not aware that there has ever been any law for selling potatoes by weight; though we are confident this would be the fairest mode of determining the quantity agreed for.

Some purchasers get much better measure than others and the best men are usually cheated most; they dislike to dispute about small matters.

Anciently when pound weights were scarce the *hand* of a man, in one scale, was estimated at *one pound;* the foot at two pounds. And this kind of measure, or weight, satisfied the aborigines till they found that some white feet and white hands weighed more than others. Some dealers now have more generosity than others. Some heap oats, and some make even the potato measure.

When the miller left his business for a tavern he began to doubt whether it was right to strike the toll dish with the palm next to the corn—and he resolved for the rest of his life to turn the back of his hand down. [Editor.

GREEN CROPS—QUANTITY OF SEED.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: I wish to make some inquiries about ploughing in green crops for manure, which you so highly recommend. I have a piece of land now sowed with rye, which has not been tilled for about fifteen years, but has been pastured most of the time; it is level and free from stones, and is suitable for either grain or grass. Will a fair crop of rye ploughed in next spring, manure it sufficiently to plant corn?

I have also about five acres seeded with grass last fall, as you recommend, on which I intend to sow some clover next month; what quantity of seed do you recommend per acre? I sowed last fall one bushel of herds grass and red top to the acre.

By answering the above questions you will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.
Grafton, Feb. 26th, 1844.

☞ We have an acre of rye that we intend to plough in, about the 20th of May, to try the experiment whether a decent crop of corn may be grown without other manuring. We do not expect a very heavy yield of corn, for no one can expect the rye from one bushel of seed will be equal to twenty cartloads of stable manure.

As to sowing grass seed, much depends on what use is to be made of the land. If it is for pasture and to be fed this season, the seed should be more abundant than if it is for mowing. The short Southern red clover too is the right kind for pastures; but for mowing we prefer the Northern, the large red clover.

Farmers sow on mowing grounds from six to twelve pounds of clover seed per acre. For pasturing we should not advise to a less quantity than fifteen pounds when it is intended to make the ground produce as much as it is capable of.

Farmers differ much in opinion of the quantity of seed proper to be sown because their soils differ and have been differently treated. When lands have been highly manured from stables, where cattle are fed on clover, you will often find them pretty well seeded from the manure itself.

When you sow in pastures where no manure has been laid the case is different, and more seed is required. [Editor.

BEE KEEPING.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Ploughman of the 17th some inquiries are made on wintering bees.—Should the following answer be thought worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it. When there are but few bees in a hive the necessary animal heat is not kept up in the hive and they sometimes perish from cold. But the more common cause of bees dying in winter when they have plenty of honey is that in cold weather the bees cluster together to keep warm, their breath and vapor collects in frost in the other parts of the hive, and unless the weather moderates in a short time to thaw the ice, the bees having consumed the stores within their reach, die for want of food. A hole near the top of the hive to let the vapor escape, is of use if kept open by removing the ice or frost from the same when closed up. As to letting bees fly out in winter they may be kept in without wires; put them in a dark room to winter and they will keep in and consume one-fourth less honey than when wintered out, if light is not kept out they will fly out as you have remarked and had better be out doors.

I suspend my hives under the shade of trees in summer, having found it better than a bee house. I have chambers in my hives in which I insert drawers and get from 10 to 25 lbs. of honey from a swarm in good seasons; my hives are about 12 inches square, besides chambers. Never lost but two swarms of bees by moths, those were in Hall's patent hive, which I have cast away as worthless.

I see much on peach stones in your paper: I have a nursery, and for years have planted my stones in the fall unless I forgot it, in which case I let them remain in the chamber till spring, then cracked them while dry and clean, they come as well as corn. Have any of your correspondents noticed a small worm at the root of the peach, unlike the common peach borer, resembling in shape the pin worm, being small as a fine needle and from one-fourth to one-half an inch long? As to yellows, I am inclined to think it will yet prove to be the work of an insect, although much is said against this view of the subject. Some examination last season, inclined me to this belief.

BEE KEEPER.

RESOLUTIONS OF HON. MR. GARDNER.

The following resolutions were offered in the Massachusetts Senate a few days since by the Hon. Mr. Gardner, Senator from Bristol Co. They are copied from the Boston Post. The Senator said:—

Mr. President—I ask leave of the Senate to introduce a preamble and resolutions concerning the interests and rights of Agriculture, and to preface the same with a few preliminary remarks.

Much of the time during the present session of the legislature has been occupied in special legislation for the benefit of the banks, for rail roads, and other corporations—and in reversing the salutary principle, that retrenchment and economy should be a substitute for taxation. Let us now for a few moments turn our attention to another subject, to the great and paramount interest of agriculture. This is one in which not only we ourselves and a few of our constituents are interested, but one of far greater importance than any other. It is one in which the whole people have a deep concern.

I was never much of a partizan in political matters, but being somewhat extensively interested in agricultural pursuits, was led two years since to give this subject some consideration. I then saw, or thought I saw, the injustice done the farmer by the then existing tariff. Two years ago this very day therefore, the anniversary of the birth day of the illustrious Washington, of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was justly styled the father of his country, I had the honor of introducing to the Senate resolves somewhat similar to those now under consideration. The reception with which they were met is probably known to most of the gentlemen present. They were not even allowed their appropriate reference, but instead of going to the committee on agriculture, were referred to the committee on manufactures, and after being pruned and dressed up in a garb suited to the taste of gentlemen engaged in that particular interest, they were allowed to pass.

But, Mr. President, the original resolves as introduced by myself, although not then allowed even to be printed by the Senate, were published in the papers, found their way to Washington, and were quoted by several gentlemen on the floor of congress. Without arrogating to myself any particular merit, I think I may safely say they exerted some small influence in favor of the farmer in the adjustment of the last tariff.

One year ago this day, sir, I also had the honor again to present resolves to the Massachusetts Senate on the same subject. These met with a more favorable reception. They were regarded by gentlemen of both political parties as containing principles which were not only true, but incontrovertible. They passed the House and Senate, but on that memorable era, the last night of the session, to which I have before referred, they were defeated in the house, on their passage to be enacted.

It appears to me that we owe it to ourselves, to our constituents, and to the great interests which we come here to represent, duly to consider this subject. To show that we should do so, allow me to state what from statistical information now before me appear to be facts.

By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Doc. No. 220,) it appears that we imported in 1841, 14,000,000 pounds of wool, at about [illegible] per pound, duty free, and only about half a million subject to duty; also that we imported in 1842, 10,637,251 pounds, which cost $685,649, or less than 6 1-2 cents per lb. It follows that since wool, costing now less than 7 cents per pound, comes in under the 5 per cent. clause in the present tariff it pays a duty of only 3 mills per pound; and all the wool imported in 1842, paying any duty whatever, was 783,701 pounds, costing $111,733, or about 14 1-2 cents per lb. Had this ten million pounds of wool been subject to as high duties as broadcloths, the duties alone would have added to the revenue, at 40 per cent., the sum of $274,259, and the manufacturers or importers of wool would have contributed a due proportion to defray the expenses of government.

It is, sir, also worthy of notice that over 15 hundred thousand pounds of wool were imported into the city of Boston during the quarter ending July, 1843, under the 5 per cent. clause of the present law, and consequently paid the nominal duty of about 3 mills per pound, the cost abroad being only about 5 cents per pound.

Let it be remembered, too, that in 1842 we imported, duty free, 4,067,816 raw hides, making their export necessary; and while by the present tariff they are subject to merely the nominal duty of 5 per cent., yet so prohibitory is the tariff to the manufacturers that only $22,024 worth of leather and $31,357 worth of morocco were imported.

Much has been said, and very justly said, of the instability of our legislation, of the fluctuations of trade and uncertainty of business in consequence of the constant change and expectations of change in our laws. But gentlemen may rest assured that the people will never be satisfied while we tax one class of our fellow citizens with burdens grievous to be borne, for the benefit of another, however much we may desire its prosperity. Why should the plough, the scythe, the sickle, and other machinery for agricultural use, be subject to a duty almost prohibitory, while manufacturing machines are admitted duty free? While the manufacturers are making from 25 to 35 per cent. on their capital invested, why is it that the farmers of the country are making only from 3 to 5 per cent., and some of them merely making both ends meet? Was it not manifestly unjust to refund six millions to railroad proprietors on the article of iron, while all concerned in that great interest, the interest of agriculture, which the Hon. Daniel Webster has declared in his speech at Rochester, needs protection *ten times as much as manufacturers*, were paying an enormous duty on that very article? I am aware that this is considered by some an inelegant or homely subject, that the farmers are represented by certain gentlemen as a stupid set of beings, and that a distinguished gentleman, now a candidate for the presidency, has represented them as incapable of appreciating their rights or of improving their condition. He says—"The habits of the farmers, generation after generation, pass down a long track of time, in perpetual succession, *without the slightest change, and that the ploughman who fastens his plough to the tail of his cattle will not own that there is any improvement equal to his.*" But such cant as this may pass for what it is worth.

Inasmuch as a petition, setting forth many of the principal facts contained in the resolves I am about to present for the consideration of the Senate, has already been signed by a large portion of the constituents of the Senators of Middlesex county, and forwarded to Washington; and inasmuch as a part of the preamble is in the very language of the distinguished and lamented Buel, whose eulogy was pronounced by the Hon. Senator from Worcester on the right of the President, I trust the subject will commend itself at least to the favor of those gentlemen—and without further remarks, sir, I move that the resolves be laid upon the table, and printed.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

IN SENATE, Feb. 22, 1844.

Whereas three-fourths of our whole population depend on the products and profits of the farm for the supply of their physical wants, the means of happiness, or moral and intellectual improvement; and whereas congress has given bounties on the fisheries to make them a nursery of seamen, and has given none on agriculture, which is the best nursery for freemen—has spent millions to advance the interests of commerce, and has done nothing to advance agriculture, the basis of that commerce—has protected manufactures by ample duties, and has left agriculture substantially to protect herself;—and whereas, by the present tariff, articles principally used by agriculturists, such as iron, agricultural implements, manufactures of iron, leather, and manufactures of leather, salt, &c., are subject to nearly prohibitory duties; and articles principally used by manufactures, such as dye-stuffs, machinery, wool, linseed, hides, &c., are admitted into our ports either duty free, or subject merely to nominal duty—the products of manufactures being protected by a duty nearly prohibitory while our agricultural products, most liable to be injured by foreign competition are not so protected, and while large quantities of wood, potatoes, grain, butter, cheese, pork, hides, and other articles, are annually imported from foreign countries into the United States;—and whereas capital has been withdrawn from agriculture by the inducements of a greater per cent. held out by capitalists, by the laws of the state and nation, to invest in other departments of industry;—and whereas a wise and liberal policy of the government to encourage agriculture, rests on the great republican principle of advancing the greatest good of the greatest number. Therefore,

Resolved, That neither the state or nation ought, either by special or general legislation, to create any means of investment for capitalists superior to those held out to them by the real estate of the country.

Resolved, That the present tariff is unequal in its discrimination against agriculture, and, though it should not be repealed, should be so revised by congress, that all classes of our importers and fellow citizens may contribute alike to the revenue, and bear alike the burdens of government.

Resolved, That the tariff, as at present established, is also unjust to the agriculturists of the country, inasmuch as it imposes upon them three-fourths of the tariff of duties as consumers, without affording them any adequate consideration for the payment of their tariff taxes; and that it is not the interest or the duty of the farmers to submit to be taxed to build up manufactures and commerce, unless they also can be protected in the equal enjoyment of the home market for all our agricultural staples.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government not to extend protection and encouragement to manufactures and commerce, unless she adopt a like policy towards the great agricultural interest of the country.

☞ The resolves were read by the Chair, and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Cattle Show at Bridgewater,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1844.

List of Premiums proposed by the
PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Improvements.

No. 1. To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time to cut oak and other forest trees which start from the stump, to ensure the most flourishing succeeding growth—the premium claimable in 1844, $25

2. To the person who shall, on the 1st of Sept., 1844, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow June 1st, 1843, 15

3. Second premium, 10

4. Third premium, Mr. Colman's Report of European Tour.

5. For the best experiment in the application of bone manure, on not less than half an acre of land—the experimenter to exercise his own judgment in the quantity to be applied, and the crop to be raised; but on an adjoining half acre of similar soil and previous culture, he shall apply ten loads of good barn manure, sow on it the same kind and quantity of seed, cultivate in the same manner, harvest separately, and weigh or measure, 10

6. Second premium, 6

7. Third premium, Colman's Report.

8. For a similar experiment with salt-petre, 10

9. Second premium, 6

10. Third premium, Colman's Report.

11. To the person who shall make the most satisfactory, and in the judgment of the committee, the most useful experiment in composting manure—not less than 300 loads of 50 cubic feet—before Oct. 1, 1844, 10

12. Second premium, 8

13. Third premium, 6

14. Fourth premium, Colman's Report.

15. To the person who shall do the most effectual work with the plough or hoe in subduing bushes in pasture land, from May 1st., to Oct. 1st., 1844, 10

16. Second premium, 6

17. Third premium, Colman's Report.

Claims to be made on or before the 14th of April, 1834, to Morrill Allen, of Pembroke.

Produce.

No. 1. For the best experiment in raising wheat, on not less than one acre of land, nor less than twenty bushels, 15

2. For the next best experiment, 10

3. For the best experiment to determine at what distance the hills or drills of Indian corn should be placed to ensure the greatest crop with the least expense of labor. Two acres of land of as even quality as can be selected, must be ploughed and manured in the same manner; the first half acre must be planted in hills three feet apart each way; the second in drills three feet apart, and the kernels nine inches apart in drills; the third half acre must be planted in hills, three feet six inches apart each way; and the fourth in drills, three feet six inches apart, and the kernels in the drills one foot apart, 10

4. Second premium 6

5. Third premium, Colman's Report.

6. The best experiment in planting Corn and Potatoes in alternate rows, either in drills or hills; the experiment to be made on not less than one acre and a half of land, half an acre to be planted with corn alone, half an acre with potatoes, and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; the produce of each half acre to be weighed at harvest, to prove whether or not there be any advantage in mixed planting (56 lbs. considered a bushels of potatoes, and 75 lbs of corn.) 15

7. Second premium, 10

8. For the best experiment in raising barley, not less than 25 bushels to the acre, 8

9. Second premium, 6

10. For the best experiment in raising oats, not less than 50 bushels to the acre, 8

11. Second premium, 6

12. For the best experiment in raising Potatoes, half an acre to be planted in drills and half an acre in hills, soil and dressings as nearly the same as possible, 8

13. Second premium, 6

14. For the greatest quantity of White Beans raised on half an acre, not less than 15 bushels to the acre, 6

15. For the next do. 4

16. For the greatest quantity of Carrots raised on not less than half an acre of land, and not less than 300 bushels to the acre, 10

17. For the next greatest quantity on a quarter of an acre, 5

18. For the greatest quantity of Onions on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, and not less than 75 bushels, 5

19. For the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets raised on not less than a quarter of an acre of land. 5

20. For the greatest quantity of common Turnips on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels to the acre, 5

21. For the best crop of Ruta Baga or French Turnips on half an acre, not less than 400 bushels to the acre, 5

22. For the best crop do. on not less than one quarter of an acre of land. The Committee are authorised to distribute 8 vols of the New England Farmer, and 8 vols. of the Massachusetts Ploughman, as additions to the above premiums, or as gratuities to unsuccessful claimants, according to their judgment of merit.

The persons who receive premiums for root crops, will be required to report what crops are raised on the land the succeeding year, and with what success, that the public may better understand the influence of root crops on the soil.

N. B. Claimants of the above premiums must make entries with the Supervisor, Morrill Allen, Pembroke, on or before the 15th of April, 1844, that he may view the land to be operated on, if judged expedient, before the cultivation commences.

A particular statement will be required of each claimant how the land is prepared for the reception of seed, the manner in which the seed was selected and preserved, the kind and quantity used, and an account of all the dressings and harvest of the crop. The Trustees do not intend in every case to give a premium for the greatest product, but to consider the character of soil, local advantages and inconveniences and to give reward to the persons who apply labor the most judiciously and economically. The Supervisor will visit the fields once or more while the crops are growing, and at the time of harvest he will select one square rod regarded as an average of the field, see it harvested and weighed, by which the whole shall be estimated. This regulation shall apply to all Indian corn and root crops, excepting fields of mixed planting, the whole of which must be weighed. The Supervisor shall receive and lay before the Committees on Improvements and Produce, the statements of every claimant, to which he shall append such remarks as may have been suggested in his several visits, and the Committees so assisted by the Supervisor, shall recommend the award of premiums.

Stock.

No. 1. For the best milch Cow, not less than three years old, $10

2. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

3. For the best Heifer, having had a calf, 6

4. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

5. For the best Heifer not having had a calf, not less than one nor more than three years old, 6

6. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

7. For the best Bull of native or mixed breed, not less than one year old, 8

8. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

9. For the best Bull Calf, not less than five months old, 4

10. For the next best do. 3

11. For the best Heifer Calf, 4

12. For the next best do. 3

The Committee are authorised to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 3 of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Working Oxen and Steers.

No. 1. For the best pair of Working Oxen, raised and trained in the County, $10

2. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

3. For the best pair of Working Oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 9

4. For the second best do. Colman's Report.

5. For the best pair of Steers, not less than two nor more than four years old, 6

6. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

7. For the best pair of Yearling Steers, accustomed to the yoke, 5

8. For the next best do. 3

The Committee are authorised to distribute 4 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 4 of Massachusetts Ploughman.

Ploughing Match.

The Ploughing Match will commence at nine o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st Premium,	$10
2d do.	8
3d do.	6
4th do.	4
5th do.	3

The work must be performed with one yoke of Oxen.

The Committee are authorised to distribute 6 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 6 of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Beef Cattle.

No. 1. For the best fat Ox, $10

2. For the next best do. 8

3. For the next best do. Colman's Report.

4. For the best fat Cow, 6

5. For the next best do. 3

The Committee are authorised to distribute 4 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 4 of Massachusetts Ploughman. Cattle not to be removed from the pens before one o'clock, P. M. Claimants for premiums on Stock and Beef Cattle, are required to exhibit to the Committee, evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium. The Committees will please strictly to enforce this requisition and award no premium for a milch Cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced, for at least ten days in each of the months, June and September, be accurately stated.

Animals must have been kept in the county six months to entitle them to premiums.

Claims for stock, of every sort, and entries for the ploughing match, to be made on or before September 21st, 1844, to Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater.

Articles of the Dairy.

No. 1. For the best Butter, not less than 30 lbs. $7

2. For next best do. not less than 20 lbs. 5

3. For the next best do. do. 3

4. For the best Cheese, not less than 100 lbs. 7

5. For the next best do. not less than 75 lbs. 5

6. For the next best do. do. 2

The Committee are authorised to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 3 of Massachusetts Ploughman.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The Committee of Fruits and Vegetables are authorised to distribute Twenty-five dollars, for extraordinary Fruits and Vegetables that may be deposited for exhibition.

Inventions.

The Committee on Inventions, are authorised to distribute for Inventions and Improvements in the structure of Implements of Agriculture, not patented, as rewards of ingenuity, 15

The Committee are authorised to distribute 2 vols. of New England Farmer, and 2 of Mass. Ploughman.

Bonnets and Fancy Articles.

The Committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorised to award $50

Manufactures.

The Committee on Cloths and the most useful articles of Household manufacture, are authorised to award in premiums, according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented, $75

Cocoons and Silk.

No. 1. To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of Cocoons, $8

2. For the next greatest quantity, 6

3. For the next do. do. 3

4. For every ounce of Wrought silk, raised and worked in the County, Ten Cents.

Articles which have received a premium, are not entitled to a premium afterwards. If a competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any deception or disengenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

P. S. Cloths, Fancy articles, products of the Dairy, Cocoons and Silks, articles of Invention, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. must be deposited in the Town Hall, before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of Exhibition

Articles manufactured out of the County of Plymouth, not admissable.

[Remainder next week.]

FATHER MATHEW COMING. The New York Evening Post of Saturday says:—"We learn that a correspondence has recently taken place between Father Mathew and Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of this city, owners of a line of London, as well as a Liverpool line of packet ships, in relation to his contemplated visit to this country. They offered him a free passage in any one of their ships, to America, which he has accepted, and has signified his intention to make the voyage in June." Of course the countrymen of the great apostle of Temperance, and the public generally will remember this politeness.

☞ Cabbages may be cleared out of the cellar before the snow is off.

SHELL-WHEEL PLOUGH. The Albany Advertiser gives the following account of a plough of a new construction. We have never seen one and we would not be understood to recommend it

"In this plough, its inventor, Thomas D. Burrall, Esq., of Geneva, in this State, has furnished the farmer with one of the most valuable improvements yet accomplished in any of the implements of husbandry, for economizing labor. The improvement consists mainly in the introduction of a cast-iron friction-wheel in place of the *land-slide* of the plough. It is very obvious that this must necessarily lighten the draft very materially. The difference may be understood by considering how much more easily a *wheel* can be drawn on *bare* ground than a *sled* or *sleigh*. The new plough has been put to the test by the inventor on his own farm, and by various other farmers, during the past season; and it took the premium over all competition, at the great agricultural meeting at Rochester last fall. On that occasion, twenty-four ploughs, of the very best construction, were put to the test, and this Geneva *wheel* plough, No. 2, was found to turn a furrow twelve inches wide and six inches deep, in a strong sward, at an average draught equal to two hundred and ninety-eight pounds weight, while the Geneva plough, No. 2, of precisely the same size and shape, with the usual land-slide, and without the friction-wheel, required, for the *same work*, an average draught equal to three hundred and ninety-seven pounds, showing a saving of *team power* of about *one-third* in favor of the new wheel-plough. This is a very important saving. The plough works admirably well in all soils and all conditions of the ground. The wheel, and the manner in which it is connected, are exceedingly simple, and the whole implement moves with great steadiness and firmness in its work, and is more easily managed and handled than the ordinary plough. We think the inventor and patentee, is fully warrented in saying that this improvement will make a new era in the history of this great implement of tillage.

AMERICAN SHAWLS. We met with a pleasing incident a few days ago, on board the steamer Burlington, on Lake Champlain. Being struck with the remarkable beauty of a shawl pattern worn by a lady passenger, we were expressing our admiration of the same, when we were agreeably surprised to learn it was of American manufacture, and graced the shoulders of a lady of Boston, lately married, and then upon her bridal tour. It was a plaid pattern, lately introduced from Europe—the originals of which are sold from $6 to $7, while these, wholly of wool raised in Vermont, and manufactured at Andover, Mass., are of finer stock and more brilliant dye—in every way superior to the English, and afforded at less than one half the price. We were greatly desirous to form the acquaintance of a party so thoroughly American in feeling as evinced by wearing garments wholly of American growth and manufacture. The happy bridegroom showed us his wedding suit of American cloth, manufactured at Southbridge, Mass. Nothing we have ever seen of foreign manufacture could compare with it, either in stock, dyeing or dressing. We were much edified in learning that there was such a state of advancement in home manufacture, and greatly gratified at such an exhibition of American feeling as a bridal party decked out in "homespun" and "home-made," that will not suffer in comparison with the finest exhibitions of skill in manufacture, with any European fabrics. We doubt not a family connection so happily commenced in a proper patriotic spirit, will be graced throughout life, by domestic contentment, happiness, and prosperity; and we wish all our countrymen and countrywomen were such Americans as the bridal party whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making. [Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican.

WATER-PROOF GLUE. Melt common glue in the smallest possible quantity of water, and add, by drops linseed oil that has been rendered *drying* by having a small portion of litharge boiled in it; the glue being briskly stirred when the oil is added.

Glue will resist water, to a considerable extent by being dissolved in skimmed milk.

The addition of a finely levigated chalk, to a solution of common glue in water, strengthens it, and renders it suitable for signs, or other work that is exposed to the weather.

A glue, (or cement) that will hold against fire or water, may be made by mixing and boiling together linseed oil and quicklime. This mixture must be reduced to the consistence of soft putty, and then spread on tin plates and dried in the shade, where it will dry very hard. This may afterwards be melted like common glue, and must be used while hot. [Am. Mechanic.

SCAB IN HORSES. Sir,—In reply to R. L.'s letter of last week, the following recipe has invariably proved successful in curing what he calls the abominably cutaneous disorder, the scab in horses; viz., take of

Mild mercurial ointment 6 oz.
Sublimed sulphur, powdered white helebore, of each 1 oz.
Palm oil 4 oz.
Mix an ointment.

It is essential that it be well rubbed into the affected parts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. J., Author of "The Hand-Book
[Mark Lane Ex. (Eng.) of Farriery."

AMES' SHOVELS. At Easton, Mass., are the shovel works of Oliver Ames, the most extensive works of the kind in the United States. Mr. Ames has here invested a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and has brought the manufacture of shovels and spades about to perfection. None of the English articles of this kind that we have met with, are equal to his. He sends his articles to all parts of the Union, and even to the West Indies and South America. [Albany Cultivator.

HEADACHE. Food taken into the stomach of a person of weak digestion immediately before retiring to rest lodges there during the greater part of the night very little altered, thus acting as an irritant for so many hours on an organ already too sensitive. Can we wonder that the patient should awake in the morning with a headache? But it frequently happens that the change the food has undergone during sleep is not merely imperfect in kind, but unwholesome likewise in its nature, and the crudity generated by the morbid process usually abounds with acidity. [Dr. Hume Weatherhead on Diet.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT is brought to this country in considerable quantities, very few persons taking the trouble to raise it; at least in our part of the country. When the nut is planted it comes up soon, and the young tree grows best when not transplanted. The nut is generally liked, and might, in course of time, be as plentiful as hickory nuts, if trouble were taken to raise it from the seed. The tree should not be removed after it is two or three feet high. The timber is valuable and the young fruit excellent for pickles and ketchup. It does not graft well; I have heard of persons most skilful in that art, trying to propagate by grafting, but have not known of any being successful. The best plan is to plant the nuts and let the trees remain where they come up, or remove them when quite young. Will some of the ladies adopt it, and have English walnuts of their own cultivation? [Tennessee Agriculturist.

☞ Frozen potatoes cannot be boiled too soon, after discovery, for hogs or cattle.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY.

RESPECTED SIR:—Had we the honor of your acquaintance, we should call at your office, and make known our griefs. But though in obscurity, we have heard of your benevolence and patriotism, and have not a doubt of your willingness to afford relief to your suffering fellow beings as far as in your power, and as soon as their troubles are brought to your particular notice.

The noble city, over which you preside, is great in great achievements; but having its mind much bent on the affairs of the nation, like certain individuals it often neglects its own.

The petty grievance to which we at this time would call your attention, is that of numbering, or labelling, the houses and places of business in this growing Metropolis of the North.

Many of our streets have three buildings bearing one and the same number on the frontal!—Hanover street has three buildings numbered FORTY-SIX. Water street has three buildings numbered ONE; and a large number of streets have different and distant places of business under one and the same set of numerical figures.

We need not say, Sir, that to a stranger this kind of figuring causes much confusion; and even the "oldest inhabitants" are sometimes disappointed in not receiving goods, though directed according to the labelling of the doors, while others have a double share. One honest man, last week, had a barrel of flour thrust into his entry, "will ye nil ye," for which he had not contracted; and another had a dentist calling him up in the night to draw his tooth, when he had not one in his head.

Hear our petition, Sir, and as in duty bound, will ever give thanks fifty thousand citizens and as many countrymen.

MISSION TO CHINA. Mr. Forbes, U. S. Consul at Canton, had an interview with the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, in October last, to ascertain whether Mr. Cushing would be allowed to proceed to Pekin and have an interview with the Emperor.

Mr. Forbes was accompanied by Mr. Edward King and Dr. Parker. He was treated with great courtesy by Keying the Commissioner, and by Kiking the Viceroy. But in regard to the main object of the interview, both Keying and Kiking manifested *the most decided opposition to it.* It is thought that Sir Henry Pottinger had intimated to Keying the inexpediency of any foreign ambassador being received at Pekin, as none had been received on the part of the English.

☞The New York Journal of Commerce says the quantity of goods imported there, last month, was not uncommonly great, though the duties amounted to an unusual sum by the operation of the present tariff. How long is it since the Journal insisted that a low rate of duty would give more revenue than the tariff of 1842?

We have sometimes thought the present tariff too high; but if the amount of importations is any test, the barriers against foreign goods are not too high.

CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS. Dr. Fitch, from New York, has been lecturing here on the causes of consumption. He places *laziness* among the chief causes of this destroyer. He is even so ungallant as to say that laziness is not confined to the male sex—that some females are too lazy to sit up straight enough to give room for the lungs to play.

AROOSTOOK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—There is no choice yet of a member of Congress. The whig papers say that Mr. Robinson, the whig candidate, had a majority of two over all others, but some of the votes were rejected for informality.—39 votes were returned for *Robertson*, and were rejected for bad spelling.

☞Much excitement exists in New York on account of the enormous taxes levied by the city government. It is in contemplation to apply to the Legislature at Albany for an amendment of the charter. Would it not be better to correct the extravagance of the citizens?

COLUMBIAN COSMETIC LOTION. This article is recommended for chapped hands, chafes, chilblains, &c., by Dr. L. Angier, of Medford, where he prepares it.

☞The Odeon was crowded on Sunday evening to hear a temperance lecture by Mr. Gough, who has not only become a temperate man, but a teacher of temperance.

☞"Tuckertown," in Virginia, according to the New York Herald, "is reduced to ashes."—The town consisted of five wooden tenements, occupied by colored women.

ANOTHER DUEL has been talked of at Washington, toe to toe, but the challenger apologised rather than toe the mark. Repent, boys, and do so no more.

☞On the fourth the flags at the navy yard, and on board the shipping generally, in the harbor, were flying at half mast on account of the national calamity.

HAY FROM EUROPE. Among the imports at Savannah, last week, were 120 tons of hay from Great Britain! Farmers, do you hear that?

POULTRY. The estimated value of the poultry of all kinds, in the United States, is $9,344,410. Of Massachusetts, $178,157.

☞A cargo of fresh shad has been brought into New York from Savannah.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT BRIDGEWATER. The next term of this institution will commence on the 27th of March as per advertisement this week, on next page. Last week it was stated to be the 13th, which was erroneous.

☞Hon. Mr. Grinnell has our thanks for a copy of the speech of Hon. Geo. Evans of Me., in the Senate, in January, on the Tariff, in reply to Hon. Mr. McDuffie, of S. C

☞A Mr. Mayor of N. York has recently caused no little sensation by stopping payment. It is said these stoppages are not of so frequent occurrence as formerly.

☞By a majority of about 30, the House has voted to pass the bill to elect members of Congress by a plurality, instead of a majority, on the third trial.

☞We acknowledge the favor of a copy of the speech on the Tariff by Hon. Levi Woodbury, at Washington, in the Senate, February 7th and 8th.

☞The Hon. Mr. Gardner's resolutions on the tariff were indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE. THE SENATE yesterday at noon, was engaged on the question of granting corporate powers to a company to supply the city with water.

IN THE HOUSE, the Vermont Railroad was the theme.

ARSON ATTEMPTED. We learn from the Mail that on Thursday evening last, an attempt was made to set fire to the house occupied by Mr. Kettell in Brattle street. The villain got over the fence and placed a comb of matches in a draw containing towels, &c., but it was timely discovered by the house being filled with smoke.

☞President Tyler's horses ran away the other day, carrying him, his son and his coachman; neither received any injury.

☞The Hudson river is open only 45 miles above N. York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Harper & Brothers have just published, in their usual excellent style, two volumes, with a map annexed and several appropriate engravings, on the "TEXAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION," by Geo. Wilkins Kendall He narrates, in very agreeable style, the tour through Texas and its objects—their sufferings, capture and march to Mexico as prisoners, &c. &c. It is very interesting, amusing and varied in its scenes and cannot be otherwise than favorably received. We regret that we have no room for extracts now.

Lewis & Sampson are the agents in this city who also have "The Jew," a tale, descriptive of that people and No. 6 of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY. James Munroe & Co., 134 Washington street, have just received this valuable work in a very neat and convenient volume, published by Turner & Hayden of New York. Also "GOLDSMITH'S POEMS, PLAYS AND ESSAYS," which we commend to the notice of readers as containing some of the best pieces in the English language.

☞Moore's "Loves of the Angels," makes No. 10 of the Mirror Library" published by Morris, Willis & Co., 4 Ann street New York.

☞Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun have been mentioned in various quarters as suitable candidates for the office of Secretary of State, vacated by the death of the lamented Upshur. We hope it is not too much to expect, that one or the other of them, if invited, will accept of this important station. They are great men, it is true, and worthy of the highest station within the gift of the people. But this is the reason why we hope they will consent to serve their country in the next highest station, if invited. The important question of the Oregon boundary, it is understood, is about to be submitted to the results of a negociation, and it is of the utmost consequence that the negociator on our part should be able to maintain our just rights in the premises, and equally so that he should, by a conciliatory bearing, avoid giving needless offence to a nation as tenacious of its rights as our own, and as able to defend them. If the subject is approached in a becoming spirit, we see no reason to apprehend an unfavorable issue. Both parties must be prepared to yield something, or they never can meet. It will not do to infer that because we confide in the justice of our claims, England is not equally honest in the assertion of hers. Neither will it do to say that because we consider our claim just, we will therefore never budge from it an inch, for on that principle every such question must be settled by war, or not at all. Fortunately this is the last boundary dispute that can ever arise between the two countries,—the whole line from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains being already determined, to the satisfaction of both parties. The present question is far less dangerous to the peace of the two nations than that which related to the North Eastern boundary,—yet it requires to be managed with prudence and moderation. With such a man as Daniel Webster, or John C. Calhoun, to conduct the negociation, we should have great confidence that the result would be satisfactory to all concerned. [Jour. of Commerce.

FIRES. A bold attempt was made to set fire to a shed belonging to the Pemberton House, in Howard street, on Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock. A bundle of straw was placed against the side of the shed, and then ignited. It was immediately discovered and extinguished. The incendiary escaped.

On Sunday morning, engine house No. 2, Centre street, Roxbury, was discovered to be on fire, and the building was nearly destroyed by the time a sufficient force could be assembled to extinguish it. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary. During the past year three attempts have been made to burn the house. [Post.

On Friday afternoon, at about half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in a large dwelling-house in Quincy, occupied by Eliza Walker, and owned by Mrs. Hannah Miller of Boston, which was entirely destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated from the accidental burning of one of the chimneys. [Quincy Patriot.

We learn from the Mail that the alarm of fire at eight o'clock this morning, originated in the partial burning of an old brig, called the General Bolivar, lying off Long wharf. Damage trifling. The fire caught in the cabin. [Transcript.

The cotton factory at Willmantic, Ct., occupied by A. D. & J. Y. Smith, of this city, was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock on Saturday morning last, caused by the back draft in kindling the fire in a coal stove. Loss from $2000 to $3000. The Messrs. Smith had insurance of $9000 by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The property was saved from entire destruction by the prompt use of a powerful forcing pump, connected with the water wheel, in the mill owned and occupied by Messrs. A. & S. Jillson. [Providence Journal.

A two story dwelling, about 50 feet by 20, in the rear of Mr. Richardson's house on Warren street, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, at 5 o'clock. The building was occupied in one part as a stable and in the other as a shoemaker's shop, in which seven or eight workmen were employed. The fire was first discovered bursting from the north corner of the stable, and in a few minutes the building was enveloped in flames. The building was directly in the centre of a clustre of wooden dwelling houses on Dove and Warren streets, which would have been in great danger if the wind had been high.

There were three horses, three or four tons of hay, a quantity of leather, and 3 or 400 pairs of shoes in the building. The horses and a part of the shoes were saved, but the loss aside from the building is probably not far from $200. The barn was insured for $200 and the house for $1000 at the Rockingham Mutual office. The damage to the house is very little. [Newburyport Herald.

EXTRAVAGANCE. The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:

"The times are 'easy,' if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks, a large furniture manufacturer, informed me that, of a certain kind of very costly chair, he could not keep one unsold! It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rosewood and purple velvet; price (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars."

☞An immense crowd assembled Sunday evening, to hear Mr. Colver's continued discourse on the "Odd Fellows' Society." The Temple was full and orderly. Outside there was some disturbance and disorder, which, by the presence and firmness of the Mayor with his police, was prevented from becoming serious.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, gives an account of the late funeral ceremonies, from which we make the following extracts.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1844.

'Earth to earth, and dust to dust,' has, this day, been pronounced over the remains of the lamented UPSHUR, GILMER, KENNON, MAXCY and GARDINER, victims to the late explosion on board the U. S. ship of war Princeton.

The coffins were arranged, according to rank upon frames, prepared for the occasion, in the centre of the East Room, at the President's House. A black velvet pall was thrown over that of the late Secretary of State; the National flag covered that of the late Secretary of the Navy, and that of the late Capt. Kennon, upon which latter rested his military coat, crossed by his swords, and at the head was placed his undress military cap; while that containing the remains of the late Col. Gardiner was covered with a plain black velvet pall. All of them were adorned with wreaths of artificial flowers.

Seated on the opposite side of the main entrance to the large room a little removed from the feet of the coffins, were the three officiating clergymen. On their right was the President, and surviving members of his Cabinet, and the Foreign Ministers. Arranged across the room, and seated on one side, were the Judges of the Supreme Court, and officers and members of the Senate of the United States, with other distinguished citizens; and on the other, officers and members of the House of Representatives, and officers of the Army and Navy.

The large mirrors were veiled, and the chandeliers and other ornaments, shrouded with black. A solemn stillness reigned throughout the crowded assemblage which filled the room, and the ample passages leading thereto; when the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Rector of St. John's Church, rose and commenced the solemn services, by pronouncing those beautiful and sublime passages, in the order for the burial of the dead, provided by the Protestant Episcopal Church. These were followed by the reading of the Anthem taken from the 39th and 90th Psalms, commencing with that touching and deeply pathetic appeal of the Palmist, 'Lord let me know my end, and the number of my days; that I may be certified how long I have to live.'

The reading of this anthem being concluded, Rev Dr. Laurie, of the old School Presbyterian Church, read an appropriate chapter from the bible; after which he addressed the Throne of Grace in a sincere and devout supplication that the late awful calamity may be sanctified to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased, to Congress, the Executive Department of Government, and to the Nation.

The prayer was followed by an exceedingly appropriate address, from the Rev. Mr. Butler, of St. John's Church, Georgetown, (Rector elect of Grace Church, Boston,) to the intelligent and distinguished auditory by which he was surrounded. He spoke about twenty minutes, during which time he secured the undivided and fixed attention of his audience, from the purity and elevated character of the sentiments he uttered, as, also, from the deep earnestness, sincerity and simplicity of his manner.

The several bodies were each borne from the room, by a file of marines, to the hearse, and took their places in the procession as it formed at the Executive mansion.

All the arrangements for the funeral were in excellent taste, and carried out in perfect order. There appeared no ostentatious attempts whatever at mere display—every thing was in keeping with the solemn, saddening scene: no ornamental decorations of the hearse, in which was conveyed their lifeless remains to the tomb. The eye was not dazzled, neither was the mind shocked by the glitter of the trappings of royalty upon or about it. All was simple, unpretending—natural.

The business of the day has been generally suspended, the stores along Pensylvania Avenue being closed, and many of them festooned, about the doors and windows with black crape and cloth, from respect to the memory of those, whom the late awful and inscrutable dispensation of Providence, had called upon us to mourn.

I should suppose that there had been at least from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons collected here to-day, making a large part of the entire population of the District, to witness the funeral solemnities. Nothing whatever occurred to disturb the peaceful quiet that seemed to reign. The feelings of all appeared subdued and mellowed in unison with the solemn occasion which called them together.

☞A Committee of inquiry appointed by the President, exonerates Capt. Stockton from all blame.

"Lieut. Hunt, ordnance officer in charge of the great gun, represents that he loaded the gun himself, with but twenty-five pounds of powder—the usual charge being thirty pounds. Over the powder was placed a single shot, with the usual number of wads. That the persons nearest the gun at the time of the explosion were Capt. Stockton, Mr. King, the gunner of the ship, and himself.—Lieut. Hunt also states, that this gun has been repeatedly fired with a charge of thirty-five pounds of powder, and once in New York, with a charge of forty-nine pounds. In the statements of Lieutenant Hunt, Mr. King, the gunner of the ship, concurs. Mr. King is a blacksmith by trade, and is of opinion that the gun was indifferently made of iron of an inferior quality."

☞The piece of the Princeton's great gun, which occasioned most of the calamity, weighs from 1500 to 1800 lbs, and was thrown about 20 feet from the gun; it made about one quarter of the breech, all behind the trunnions. The rest of the breech was blown overboard, carrying away the starboard bulwarks, and it is wonderful that this larger portion, thrown too with the most force, harmed no one, having passed directly between two considerable groups of spectators.

There were twelve seamen badly wounded on board of the Princeton, as also was the gunner; four or five others were slightly injured. We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that on Wenesday night a number of the wounded seamen were conveyed to the Navy Yard, in hammocks, and thence to the Naval Hospital.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. We understand that a young man by the name of Alfred York, about twenty years of age, son of Captain Elliot York of North Yarmouth, who had recently commenced trading near the New Gloucester line, was accidentally shot on Friday afternoon last. He was about ramming a bullet into his gun, in the place of a charge of shot which he had just withdrawn, when the charge exploded, and the ball, entering beneath his chin, passed up through his brain. He lived but two hours after. [Portland Advertiser.

YET ANOTHER. In the same neighborhood, a day or two previously, Merritt, son of Otis C. Gross, about fifteen years of age, met with a horrible death. He had been playing in the barn, and in jumping down from the hay-mow, struck upon a broom-handle, which passed up into him. He lingered in great agony for two days, when death came to his relief. [Ibid.

SLAVE INSURRECTION IN CUBA. Captain Lucas, of the bark Sharon, who has arrived at New York from Matanzas, with dates to the 20th Feb., states that the slaves in the vicinity of that port rose on their masters and overseers on the 19th ult., and scalded to death an engineer on one of the plantations. Of 250 slaves on one estate, 100 had been placed in irons. The others fled and joined the insurgents. Troops were ordered out, and would scour the country in every direction. The outbreak was the result of a conspiracy, in which the whole slave population in the vicinity had united.

QUICK TRAVELLING. The news of the fatal accident on board of the Princeton was conveyed from the spot of the disaster, which was on the Potomac, below Washington, to this city, in forty-six hours, a distance of 554 miles; the speed averaging a little over twelve miles an hour, which of course includes all stoppages. [Portland Advertiser.

AFFAIR OF HONOR! A letter from Philadelphia to the N. Y. Republic, says—

"Two gentlemen of color, who were about, it seems, resorting to mortal combat on Monday morning, were arrested and held to bail by his honor the mayor. It appears 'Mr. Foster' had 'been saying a great deal about' John Lewis, which the latter did not like, and hence the 'demand for satisfaction.'"

TREASURY NOTES. An official statement by the Register of the Treasury, gives the amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, at $3,392,249,23.

LEGISLATIVE.

SATURDAY, March 2.

IN SENATE. Some time was taken up in the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Gardner, that the petition of Gabriel Thompson be taken from the files of last year and referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the Resolutions making appropriations for an Aqueduct and a Laundry at the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, were taken up, amended and *passed to be engrossed.*

Bill passed to be engrossed:—To incorporate the Episcopal City Mission.

Mr. Lawrence of Hampshire, from the Special Joint Committee on Railroads, reported a Bill concerning the Eastern Rail Road Company.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Knowles of Eastham offered an order, that the Committee on Probate and Chancery, inquire into the expediency of enacting a law against the keeping of, ninepin or tenpin or bowling alleys of any description by keepers of hotels or other persons, to let out to others, or for any other purpose, except for his own private use.

The order being objected to, lies over one day.

Mr. Saltonstall of Salem, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the order to consider the expediency of passing a law relative to the taxation of mortgaged real estate, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon

Also, on the order to consider the expediency of asking the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st, Whether, when a person leaves the place of his nativity with the intention to return, and after an absence of six months concludes to remain in the latter place, the date of his residence shall be from the time when he first came to this place, or from the time when he decided to remain. 2d, Whether a person who has arrived at the age of 70 years, and has not by reason of poverty or other cause, paid a tax for two years preceding, is entitled to vote for Governor, reported that it is inexpedient to ask the former question, and that the latter question be submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Court for their decision.

Mr. Chandler of Boston, presented the report of the Committee on Capital Punishment, requesting to be discharged from farther consideration of the subject.

MONDAY, March 4.

IN SENATE. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad bill was taken up and amended by Mr. Lincoln of Worcester, when the bill passed to be engrossed.

Papers from the House were disposed of.

Messrs. Lawrence of Hampshire, Richardson of Suffolk, and Gardiner of Bristol, were appointed a Special Committee on resolves from the House to pay the clerks of the Legislature.

Mr Livermore of Middlesex, presented the petition of Luther Park and others, to be incorporated for manufacturing purposes.

The Salisbury and East Kingston, and Salisbury Branch Railroad bills were placed in the order of the day on motion of Mr. Lawrence of Hampshire.

Bill to increase the capital stock of the Merchant's Bank of Boston ($1,000,000) passed to be engrossed; also, bill for the removal of insane convicts from the State Prison.

The resolves in favor of the widow of the late Warden of the State Prison, came up.

Mr. Strong thought it was establishing a precedent to pass the resolves. He cited the case of Chief Justice Parker, who lost his life during the Knapp trial, and thought relief in the present instance should be rendered as in that case—by private munificence. He appreciated the feelings of the committee who reported the resolves, and would vote for them, if it could be done without a violation of principle. Mr. Park replied, when, on account of the thinness of the Senate they were laid on the table.

IN THE HOUSE. The order of Mr. Knowles of Eastham offered on Saturday in relation to bowling alleys, was taken up and passed.

The orders of the day were taken up on motion of Mr. Smith of South Hadley, when Mr. Knowles of Lowell offered an amendment of the bill concerning usury, which was debated by Messrs Knowles, Bell of Boston, and Eames of Billerica, when the previous question was moved by Mr. Holbrook of Boston, which was sustained and the amendment lost, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, March 5.

IN SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special assignment, which was the new insolvent law bill, the question being on a re-committal with instructions.

The discussion was carried on by Messrs. Lawrence of Hampshire, Lincoln and [illegible] of Worcester, when the bill was recommitted.

IN THE HOUSE. Among several petitions, &c., presented, was one from sundry inhabitants of the State, by Mr. Day of Gloucester, asking that all enactments for the protection of religious worship may be annulled, stating that the worshipers of the Lord need no defence from the law, and citing several texts in confirmation of this assertion—which, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary were reported upon.

Bills for the establishment of a fire department in Taunton; for the further protection of the grouse or heath-hen; for the protection of shell-fish in Rowley; to incorporate the Stoughton Branch Railroad Corporation.

The bill to apportion and assess a tax of $75,000 was next taken up, and passed to a third reading.

The bill in addition to an act concerning mortgages of personal property, was amended and passed to a third reading; the bill giving mechanics and others a lien on buildings was discussed on its passage to a third reading, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

IN SENATE. Among other reports made from committees, were bills and resolves to alter the charter of the Tremont Insurance Co.; to incorporate the Washington, and also the Neptune, Mutual Insurance Companies; making repairs in the State Prison; in relation to the registry of deeds; and in relation to religious toleration in the State Prison.

The orders of the day having been taken up, various bills and resolves were acted upon, among which the bills to incorporate the St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, was passed to be engrossed, and to incorporate the Eastern Exchange Hotel Company passed to a third reading.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Newhall of Saugus, submitted the following order, which, after an ineffectual motion to amend by Mr. Gibbens of Boston, was adopted: That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill providing that whenever the majority of a town shall be aggrieved by the action of the County Commissioners in the location or alteration of a highway in said town, or by the expense of constructing the same, said town may, in concurrence with a vote of the majority, have the right of appeal to a jury, the decision of which shall be final.

Mr. Raymond of Medford, offered the following order:—That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a new section to the bill giving mechanics and others a lien on buildings, extending the provisions of said act to mechanics employed in the building of ships. Adopted.

A little other business was transacted, when the orders of the day were laid on the table, a petition presented, and at fifteen minutes to two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Richardson of Woburn, the House adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, the hall having been granted for the exhibition of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Hartford, this afternoon.

THURSDAY, March 7.

IN SENATE. Mr. Strong of Worcester, submitted the following order, which was adopted: That the Committee on Education be directed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating from the School Fund such a sum as will furnish one copy of the Common School Journal, for one year, to each School District in the Commonwealth; provided the expense shall not exceed 50 cents per copy for one year.

The orders were then proceeded with, but nothing of interest transacted.

IN THE HOUSE. Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Richardson, of Woburn, submitted the following order: That in the distribution of the new State Map, the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to transmit a copy to each of the reporters having a seat on the floor of this House.

Mr. Richardson, in advocating the adoption of his order, remarked that the reporters were living bulletins of what transpired during the session; that the good behavior of the members of the House was greatly owing to the faithful manner in which the reporters noted the transactions which took place; that the reporters were always here, faithfully, and that the members had the pleasure of reading their proceedings, in full, in the daily journals—and, therefore, they should have a copy of the map.

The order was adopted by a vote of 92 to 46, but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Richardson, the vote was reconsidered, and the order referred to the Committee on Education, to have the purport embodied in a resolve, if thought proper.

On motion of Mr. Tolman of Boston, the orders of the day were taken up, and the bill in addition to acts regulating the election of Representatives to Congress, providing for a choice by plurality, was considered and discussed, the question being on its passage to a third reading. On motion, the following words were added to the first section;—"and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be considered duly elected, and receive a certificate accordingly." The roll being called, the following is the result announced—yeas 163, nays 130. So the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was passed to be engrossed, and the bills relating to the registry and returns of births, marriages, and deaths, and concerning Masters in Chancery, to a third reading.

The resolve concerning the settlement of the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning prosecutions for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, was passed to be engrossed—and the bill providing for the removal of Insane convicts from the State Prison to a third reading.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We have no proceedings of consequence to give our readers this week. The shock on board the Princeton threw the members out of the Houses and kept them out through the remainder of the week.

ON MONDAY the House met for the purpose of hearing the announcement of the death of the Hon. Henry Frick of Pa. Mr. Bayley presented a memorial from Mobile in favor of the annexation of Texas. Mr. Buchanan pronounced a handsome eulogy on the character of Mr. Frick.

ON TUESDAY the Senate was thin and not much appearance of business in either branch. Mr. Walker was much talked of for Secretary of State.

Mr. Choate presented resolutions of the Legislature Massachusetts, in favor of the establishment of a mode of redressing national grievances, without a resort to war.

Mr. Bates presented a petition, numerously signed, praying that lumber arriving down the St. John be admitted free of duty into the U. S.

Mr. Woodbridge reported a bill, abolishing the office of Solicitor of the Land Office.

A bill to extend the time of performing certain contracts for cannon and other articles for the Naval service was discussed, and ordered to a second reading. The principal object of this bill, was to enable the Navy Department to obtain a certain number of cannon from a company at Richmond, Me., though the time of the contract had expired, and, by a law of the last session, it could not be reversed or continued, without admitting proposals, and taking the lowest bid. The contract price was 133 dollars a ton.

Mr. Rives said the material was of much consequence in making cannon as the construction, and it had been officially ascertained that the iron used by the Virginia company was the best in the country for the purpose, coming nearer in tenacity to Swedish iron than any other. Mr. Woodbury spoke of the infinite trouble he had, while in the department, with these contracts, and hinted at the propriety of a national foundry. He was governed by experience, though the late disaster might serve to sway our minds on the subject. He had proposed that the government make its own cordage, and the plan had been adopted with success. At all events, there should be a chancery power somewhere in relation to these contracts. In this case, if the government could be sued, the contractors would be relieved by a Court of Chancery. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

By the way, an experienced artizan, but in the employ of the government, says the late "Peacemaker" was wrought iron, notwithstanding its appearances, and further, that a gun of that size cannot be welded with equal and proper heat. The experiment of wrought iron guns has not succeeded in Europe. They would burst, every now and then. One at St. Petersburg burst, and killed thirty persons. Large ship anchors have been made of wrought iron. The bars were welded by a strong heat. Incredible as it may seem, it was yet true, that from the interior bars were drawn out entire. Mr. Cost Johnson has said that half the guns now in the service will burst. It is to be hoped then, that they will not be used as toys.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Adams moved to reconsider the vote, laying the Report or the Rules on the table. The Speaker decided that the motion would not be in order, till resolutions were called for next Monday. The subject is dead for this session.

FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

A Message was received from the President, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House, the correspondence in relation to the escape of slaves who had committed murder in Florida, to the Bahamas, and the refusal of the British authorities to deliver them up.

Mr. Lery moved that the Message be committed to the Committee on Foreign affairs, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a resolution requesting the President to notify the British Government of our desire to abrogate the tenth article of the late treaty for the mutual rendition of criminals.

The motion was agreed to. The printing of the documents was moved, and on this motion Mr. Adams spoke. He lamented that an effort was making to excite a war against England on the slavery question; and that a similar disposition was manifested on the same subject, by a class of persons in England against this country.

POLICE COURT—TUESDAY.

STORE-BREAKERS TRAILED AND TREE'D. It may be remembered, that on Sunday night, Feb. 25, Brown & Stickney's clothing store in the old state house, was broken open and robbed. The next day, Constable Clapp and his alert corps of cadets were employed to find out the thieves, and on Monday last, they secured three of them, named Abner Fuller, about 35 years of age, John W. Perry, 20, and Hiram Gray, 16 years old. Gray had offered a cloak for sale at Lawson's, colored man, in Blackstone street, and he notified the officers.—In the meantime, Gray became apprehensive, and kept out of Lawson's way, but the latter accidentally saw him in Dock square, and had him carried into Milton & Slocomb's store, where he was secured. From Gray, the officers got a hint about Fuller, and, upon searching his house, in Thacher street court, they found a large quantity of stolen clothing, and some dresses supposed to have been stolen by Perry from Miss Mary Folsom, his next door neighbor, in South Boston, last January. Gray disclosed where he had disposed of various articles taken from B. & S., including a pair of pants hid under Charlestown bridge, and there found. When arrested, he was well equipped with false keys.—Two members of Fuller's family will be the strongest witnesses against him and Perry. Fuller had not pursued any regular business for several months past. Perry and Gray have, though so young, both been in the house of correction for stealing. Constables George J. Cooledge and Jas. W. Pierce, rendered efficient aid to Clapp in ferretting out the lurking places of Fuller and Perry. After a short examination the prisoners were committed for trial. [Post.

SUPREME COURT AT NEWPORT, R. I. The plea to the jurisdiction of the court, put in by Thomas W. Dorr, will be argued next Thursday. It is the same plea which was argued in the case of Joslin, and decided against him. If the decision is the same in this case, the trial will not proceed this week, as it will be impossible to conclude it before Monday, when the court meets at Bristol. An adjourned term of the court will, however, be held at Newport, when the trial will go on. [Prov. Journal.

☞A young man in New York named Henry Hoffman, a clerk in the store of Messrs. Cohen & Co., has been arrested and committed to prison on a charge of having appropriated to his own use about $6000 worth of property belonging to his employers.

A LEARNED TOOTH-MENDER. The following is a literal copy of a notice found posted up in a tavern in Pepperell. The original has been left with us:—

"DENTIST.

The subscriber now is and will be at the Hotel of Mr. Parkhurst six or eight day and wate on those who prefur clean plates & knives and forks and clean teeth to durty ones—and good sound teeth to rotton ones and much more to none at all

Everry oppiration will be Warranted and at fair price

July 22d, 1843. S B BAKER" [Post.

A NOVEL DUN. Herr Dreisbach, the lion tamer, finding that a debtor constantly refused payment, called one morning, carrying with him a pet tiger, perched on his shoulder. Herr D. allowed the tiger to thrust his face into the parlor, when the obstinate debtor handed the amount to his creditor, and requested him to send the receipt at *any time.*

Lord B.——, who sports a ferocious pair of whiskers, meeting Mr. O'Connell in Dublin, the latter said, "When do you mean to place your whiskers on the peace establishment?" "When you place your tongue on the civil list!" was the witty rejoinder.

A Tennessee editor pertinently remarks that "a liberal use of the rod is the only way to make boys *smart.*"

There are 191 officers in the United States Navy from Virginia. Nearly one-sixth of the whole.

Beware of one dollar bills on the Bunker Hill Bank, altered to tens.

An individual had his neck broken by an infuriated ox, near Cincinnati, a few days since.

SALE OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

[BY STEPHEN BROWN.]

$260,000 Mass. five per cent stock, payable in 1857, interest semi-annually, with coupons attached, sold as follows:

$30,000 at	3 5-8 advance.
30,000 at	3 1-2 "
20,000 at	3 1-2 "
180,000 at	3 3-8 "

22 shares	Western Railroad, $63 3-4 per sh.
11 "	Boston & Worcester Railroad, 15 adv.
11 "	Boston & Providence Railroad, 5 1-2 adv.
18 "	Boston & Maine Railroad, 4 1-2 per ct. adv.
4 "	Boston and Lowell Railroad, 26 a 26 3-4 adv.
5 "	Mass. Cotton Mills, 6 adv.
2 "	Hamilton Man. Co., 4 3-4 adv.
15 "	Tremont Ins. Co., 50 1-2 a 59 adv.
9 "	Globe Bank, 3 1-2 adv.
18 "	State Bank, 3-8 adv.—par $60.
13 "	Hamilton Bank, 3 1-8 adv.
8 "	Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, 1 7-8 adv.
15 "	Mechanic's Bank, $86 1-2 per sh.
1 "	South Cove Co. $150 per sh.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending March 2d, 1844.

[Kept at Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Days.	Thermom.	Wind.	Weather.
25	16½	N NNE SW	Fair,
26	25	W SW	Fair,
27	34	W WSW NNE	Cloudy and snowy,
28	32½	NNE	Snowy and fair,
29	35½	NNE	Cloudy,
1	43	SW SSW	Cloudy,
2	42	SW	Cloudy.

Highest temperature, 1st, at 1 P. M., 59 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 25th, at 6½ A. M., 5 degrees.
Average for the week, 32½ degrees.
The depth of the water from the snow melted ⅜ths of an inch.
Number of snows, 1. Depth 4½ inches.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 5th inst, at the Second Church, by Rev Mr Robbins, Mr William Cross to Miss Sarah L. Dunlap.

By Rev Mr Gray, Mr Joseph Pratt to Miss Harriet Galloway.

In Cambridge, 5th inst, at Christ Church, by Rev Mr Hoppin, Hon Heman Allen of Vermont, ex-Minister to Chili, to Miss Eliza D. Fay, daughter of Hon Samuel P. P. Fay.

In Hingham, 29th ult, by Rev Mr Richardson, Mr Abner L. Baker, of the firm of Baker, Lincoln & Co. of this city, to Lydia J., youngest daughter of Dea Nehemiah Ripley.

In Roxbury, 4th inst, by Rev Mr Caldicott, Mr Robert W. Ames to Miss Frances Tilden.

In Malden, 5th inst, by Rev Mr Cookson, Mr Philander Barney of Providence, to Miss Harriet W. Stiles of M.

In Quincy, by Rev Dr Codman of Dorchester, Mr Nathaniel Pittee to Mrs Clarissa Hook of Boston.

In Taunton, by Rev Mr Cobb, Mr Rufus M. Bullock of Richmond, NY, to Miss Phebe Gulliver of T.

In Springfield, Mr Wm H. Strong to Miss Catharine B. Boylston.

In Windham, NH., James Walker, Esq. of Peterborough, to Miss Mary Ann T, daughter of the late Rev Jacob Abbot.

DEATHS.

In this city, March 2, Mrs Elizabeth Stodder, 75.

29th ult, Mrs Jane McReau, wife of Mr Ephraim Snow, in her 82d year.

In Framingham, 28th ult., Mr Luther Horn, 55.—He was much beloved by his acquaintance, and was buried, with masonic honors, on Saturday last.

In Charlestown, 4th inst, Mrs Harriet Newell, wife of Mr Edward O. Nichols, and daughter of Joseph N. Smith, 24.

5th inst, Mrs Elizabeth M., wife of Mr William Abbot, 33.

In Cambridgeport, 4th inst, of consumption, Mr Richard G. Young, 40.

In Salem, Mrs Ruth Gray, 75.

In Beverly, Mrs Charlotte Morgan, wife of Mr Henry Morgan, and daughter of Col Jonathan H. Levett, 43.

In Lynnfield, 2d inst, Charlotte, wife of Edward D. Langley, 31.

In Newbury, Mrs Elizabeth Peirce, 85.

In Weymouth, 5th inst, Dea Abiel White, 78.

In Medfield, Dea Obed Fisher, 89, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Grafton, Jan 23, Mrs Lucretia Wheelock, 70.—[Publishers in Maine please copy.

In Dighton, Mr Nathan Ide, 85, a revolutionary soldier.

In Mendon, 27th ult, Anna Warren Allen, daughter of Mr Charles A. Thayer, 1¼ yrs.

In Springfield, 2d inst, Miss Catharine G. Smith, 15.

In Cohasset, 1st inst, Mr Lincoln Bates, 21, son of Capt John Bates.

In Groton, 1st inst, Mrs Anne, widow of Dr Aaron Kinsman, late of Portland, 65.

In New York, 2d inst, Mrs Mary, widof the late Seth Johnson, Esq, and daughter of the late Ebenezer Storer, Esq. of Boston.

In Montgomery, Ala, 4th inst, Mrs Harriet N. Quimby, 25, wife of Mr Hiram Quimby, and daughter of Mr Oliver Wyman, of East Cambridge, Mass.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Mar. 10	6 21	6 1	0 13	11 40
Monday,	6 19	6 2	1 18	11 43
Tuesday,	6 17	6 3	2 13	11 46
Wednesday,	6 15	6 4	3 0	11 49
Thursday	6 14	6 6	3 38	11 52
Friday	6 12	6 7	4 11	11 55
Saturday,	6 10	6 8	4 40	11 58

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, March 8. Flour—Since the last weekly report the market for Flour has remained exceedingly dull—the transactions being confined to the immediate wants for consumption. Sales Genesee 5¾ a 5⅞, Ohio 5 1-16 a 5¼, and some extra brands, each, at 5⅞ a 5¼, Howard street, $5, cash—the latter taken for shipping, 500 bbls, and 300 to the trade.

The demand for Corn during the week has been about equal to the supplies, all the parcels afloat being taken off by dealers at 48 a 49c for yellow flat, and 45 a 46 for white, at which rate, for prime parcels, the market closes quite firm. Southern Oats, common, 30c; Delaware, good, 33c, and Northern 34c. Rye scarce, and but little wanted.

NEW YORK, March 4.—3 o'clock, P. M. Two cargoes of Corn, 5000 bushels, sold at 48c, 56 lbs; Northern Oats 36c per bushel.

March 5, 3 P. M. In Flour there is a steady business at steady prices; 800 bushels Illinois Wheat sold at 106c. Corn is 48c, buyers; a cargo of Southern Oats was offered at 29½c.

ALEXANDRIA, March 2. Flour—The receipts are very light, and the market is dull—wagon price 4 40. No sales from stores. It was offered yesterday at 4 50 and refused.

Grain—The Wheat market is drooping. We quote red at 97 a 98c. One cargo white Corn sold yesterday at 38c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27. Flour—At the Canal yesterday, 200 bbls Flour were taken at 3 73. Other sales were made at 3 69 a 3 75. At the City Mills, 1300 bbls were taken at 3 80.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON, Mar. 4. At market, 450 Beef Cattle, 950 Sheep, and 350 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—A few extra at 4 75 a 5 00; first quality, 4 25 a 4 50; second quality, 3 75 a 4 25; third quality, 3 25 a 3 50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1 75 to 2 50. Wethers at 2 75 to $3 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle 4½ for Sows, and 5½ for Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6½c.

NEW YORK, Mar. 4. At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 120 Cows and Calves, and 400 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with sales, viz: 4 50 a 5 25 to 5 75 a $6 25. A few extra cattle sold as high as $7.

Cows and Calves—All taken at $16 to $27 00.

Sheep—All sold at $2 25, $4 a $4 50.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, per lb	14	a	18
Butter, tub	12	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	8
Cheese, four meal, per lb	4	a	5
Eggs, per dozen	17	a	18
Beef, fresh, per lb	5	a	10
Beef, salted	4	a	6¼
Beef, smoked	7	a	8
Tallow, beef, per lb	6¼	a	7½
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	5½
Pigs, roasting, each	1 50	a	1 75
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
Pork, salted	7	a	8
Hams, Boston, per lb	7½	a	8
Hams, Western, per lb	6½	a	7
Lard, best, per lb	6½	a	7
Lard, Western, per keg..new	6½	a	7
Tripe, per lb	7	a	8
Pigs' Feet, per lb	8	a	..
Veal, per lb	8	a	10
Calves, whole	6	a	8
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	3	a	6
Sheep, whole, per lb	4	a	8
Chickens, per lb	10	a	12
Turkeys, lb	10	a	12
Geese, each	1 50	a	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflowers, each	25	a	37½
Lettuce, per head	10	a	12
Spinach, peck	12	a	16
Horseradish, pound	10	a	12
Marrow Squash, lb	5	a	6
Beets, per doz	..	a	12
Beans, white, dried, pr bushel	1 25	a	2 25
Carrots, ½ peck	4	a	10
Onions, ½ peck	.. ..	a	17
Cabbages, drumhead, each	10	a	12
Red Cabbages, each	8	a	10
Celery, per root	10	a	16
Parsley, box	..	a	10
Potatoes, bush	55	a	65
Potatoes, Bluenose, bushel	1 25	a	1 37
Sweet Potatoes, bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Turnips, ½ peck	.. ..	a	8
Mangoes, pickled, per gall	.. ..	a	50
Peppers, per gal	37½	a	50
Pickles, per gal	20	a	25
Vinegar, per gal	.. ..	a	17

FRUIT, &c.

Chestnuts, bushel	2 25	a	2 50
Cranberries, bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Sweet Water Grapes, pound	12½	a	25
Apples, Baldwin, bbl	3 25	a	3 50
" Russet, bbl	2 50	a	3 00
Pears, per peck	37½	a	50
Oranges, Sicily, per box	2 25	a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	25	a	37½
Shellbarks, bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Rose Water, per bottle	.. ..	a	33
Spearmint, dry, bunch	3	a	6
Summer Savory, per lb	.. ..	a	25
Sweet Marjoram, per lb	.. ..	a	50
Sage, per lb	..	a	25

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

[Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]

New Mess Beef, per bbl..cash	7 00	a	7 50
" Navy Mess, per bbl..."	6 25	a	6 50
" No. 1......"..."...."	6 00	a	6 25
Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl.	15 00	a	15 50
" Clear, bbl	13 00	a	13 50
" Lard	6	a	7
Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl	12 50	a	
" Clear Pork, bbl	13 00	a	13 50
" Mess " "	10 00	a	10 50
" Prime " "	8 00	a	8 50
" Lard, in barrels	6	a	6¼
" " in half do	6½	a	7
" " in kegs	..	a	7
" Hams, per lb	6¼	a	7½
Boston do do	7¼	a	7½
Tongues, per bbl	18 00	a	20 00
Tallow, tried, per lb	6¼	a	7
Sheep, 500 weight	3	a	7
Lambs, do do	2	a	4
Poultry, 500 do	6	a	9

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, per 100 lbs	13	a	16
Firkin, best, per ton	10	a	14
Butter, shipping, ton	7	a	10
Cheese, best, per ton	5	a	5½
" common, ton	3	a	4
Eggs, 100 doz	14	a	16

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, Russets, per bbl	2 00	a	2 50
" Baldwin, do	2 75	a	3 00
Cranberries, bushel	2 75	a	3 00
Beets, bbl	1 25	a	1 50
Carrots, bbl	1 00	a	.. ..
Cabbages, drumhead, 100	6 00	a	6 50
Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl	..	a	1 25
" Eastports, bbl	2 00	a	2 25
Onions, bbl	2 50	a	2 75
Squashes, Marrow, 100 lbs	3 00	a	3 50
Pickles, bbl	4 00	a	6 50
Peppers, pickled, bbl	8 00	a	10 00
Mangoes, per bbl	8 00	a	10 00

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, per bag	5 00	a	6 00
Mustard, white, " "	..	a	6 00
Hemp, per bushel	1 50	a	1 75
Canary "	2 50	a	3 00
Flax, Foreign, per bush	2 00	a	2 50
Flax, American "	1 75	a	2 00
Clover, Northern, per lb	11	a	12
Clover, Southern "	10	a	11
Clover, Foreign "	..	a	..
Lucerne, or French Clover	..	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu	2 25	a	2 50
Red Top, bushel, Northern	..	a	1 50
Red Top, Southern, bushel	..	a	62½
Orchard Grass "	..	a	2 50
Seed Wheat, bushel	..	a	2 00
Winter Rye, bushel	..	a	1 25

HAY.

Retail Prices

Country, per hundred	65	a	70
Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
Straw	45	a	50

LEATHER.

Wholesale Prices.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	23	a	25
" country, per lb	18	a	20
Baltimore, city tannage	23	a	24
" dry hide	18	a	20
New York, red, light	16	a	18
" " middling	17	a	18
" " overweight	14	a	16
Boston, " slaughter	18	a	19
" dry hide	17	a	19

HIDES.

Wholesale Prices.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb	12½	a	13
Pernambuco, dry salted	9	a	9½
Rio Grande	12½	a	13
West Indian	9½	a	10½
African	10	a	13
Calcutta, cow, green salted	80	a	1 00
Calcutta, cow " " light	..	a	..
Calcutta, dry	60	a	80

WOOL.

Wholesale Prices.

American, common to ¼ blood	28	a	30
" " ½ "	35	a	37
" " ¾ "	..	a	35
Pulled, superfine	33	a	35
No. 1 Lambs'	28	a	30
No. 2, "	20	a	25

HOPS.

Wholesale Prices.

1st sort, Mass. 1843, per lb	6½	a	7
2nd do, " "	4	a	..

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Columbian Cosmetic Lotion.

MR. L. ANGIER—Dear Sir: I wish you to send me six bottles of your COSMETIC LOTION, as that which I had of you is all gone. I am so well satisfied of its efficacy both in curing and preventing chapped hands, that I am determined to keep it by me. It is the very best article of the kind I ever knew, in fact there can be none better, for it is simple in its application and highly agreeable in its effects. It only needs to be known to be duly appreciated.

GEO. HERVEY.

Framingham, Feb. 16, 1844.

MR. ANGIER:—From the frequent trials which I have made of your Columbian Lotion, I am fully satisfied that it is the very best article for chapped hands ever invented. My occupation, that of nursing the sick, necessarily obliges me to have my hands much in water, which causes them to be rough and chapped, especially in the cold season. Since I have made use of your Cosmetic Lotion, I have no further trouble from that source. I am resolved not to be without it myself, and shall cheerfully recommended it to my friends.

T. G. BUNTIN.

Boston, 1841. tf mh9

Normal School at Bridgewater.

THE next term of this School begins on Wednesday, the 27th of March, 1844, at which time applicants for admission will undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Those who enter the School are required to do so with the intention of remaining at least two terms, which however need not be successive. Terms 14 weeks.

Each pupil must bring a certificate of intellectual ability and good moral habits. Males must be at least 17 and females at least 16 years of age. No one will be received for less than a term.

N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

Bridgewater, March 2, 1844. 3t

Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber will have a variety of new Carriages on hand and for sale, ready for the early Spring trade, at his old stand, 1½ miles East of the Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and Open Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness, Collar and Trunk line. Coach Wrenches, Wagon and Pew Cushions.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by *first rate workmen*, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Also, a few second hand Carryalls, Wagons and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for cash, leather, wood, boots or shoes. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, March 9, 1844. tf

Particular Notice.

To purchasers of Furniture, Feathers, Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Carpetings, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the best sources, the largest and best assortment of the above named articles to be found in the county, which they offer for sale at prices as low or lower than can be found in the city or country.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Furniture conveyed to any of the adjoining towns free of expense.

Constantly on hand, an assortment of the most approved Cooking, Parlor and Air-tight STOVES.

Also, their usual large assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS; together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

Wanted immediately,—100,000 yards STRAW BRAID, in exchange for goods, for which the highest prices will be paid.

C. & E. HUNT.

Sudbury, March 9, 1844. eoptap20*

Ploughs for Sale in Middleborough.

NAHUM M. TRIBOU has for sale, at his place there, Ploughs of all sizes of the best construction. His prices are the same as at the Warehouses in Boston. He has them from the establishments of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., and from D. Prouty & Co.

Middleborough, March 9, 1844. 3m*

Peach Trees, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery in Roxbury, on the Dedham Turnpike, about one mile from Boston line, 1500 PEACH TREES, of the *most approved varieties*, thrifty and in good order.

B. MERIAM, Jr.

Roxbury, March 9, 1844. 6w*

Farm for Sale.

For sale, a Farm in the easterly part of Billerica, about two miles from the centre of the town and near the Railroad Depot, containing about fifty-four acres of mowing, Pasturing, Plough-land and Woodland, with a two story Dwelling House thereon, in good repair; a large recently-built Barn, good cellar under the same, and good out buildings. A Trout Brook runs through the whole length of the Farm.—Inquire of SAMUEL R. ALLEN, of Boston, No 21 Commercial wharf, or of the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY ALLEN.

Billerica, March 9, 1844. eptap1*

Dwelling House and Blacksmith's SHOP, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A first rate stand for a Blacksmith, with Shop nearly new, furnished with good Bellows and Anvil, situated in Dover, about half a mile west of the meeting house, and within a few rods of a Wheelwright's Shop. Also, a two-story Dwelling House, Carriage House and Barn, in good repair, with about eight acres of excellent land.

The House or Shop will be disposed of separately, if desired. Terms favorable. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, near the premises.

GEORGE CLEVELAND,
HIRAM W. JONES.

Dover, March 9, 1844. 3w*

Two Farms For Sale!

In North Hampton, within 8 miles of Portsmouth, and 5 miles of Exeter, one containing 150 acres, the other containing 106 acres, each lying compact in one piece, well supplied with WOOD, TIMBER, WATER, and a large supply of SWAMP MANURE of the best quality, and in the right places. Both natural grass Farms. Size of the buildings in proportion to the land, some repairs may be necessary or not, as the purchaser may think. A Grist, Saw and Shingle Mill within a mile. A perfect title will be given and possession the first of April next, at less prices than the appraisal by the Selectmen of the town, for the purpose of taxing. Conditions liberal; for further particulars inquire of

WEELS HEALEY, of Hampton Falls.

Hampton Falls, March 9, 1844.

A Good Farm for Sale.

The Hathaway Farm, containing 150 acres of choice land, situated in Kimball Village in Grafton, is now offered for sale. There are several acres of orcharding of the finest fruits, apple, peach, pear, and orange quince, and 27 acres of excellent timber and woodland, lying near the buildings. The soil is a deep loam of the richest kind. The buildings are in good repair, a good ice house among the rest.

The farm is well watered, there is a fine well in the house and another at the yard.

The whole is completely fenced off into lots by good wall.

The stock on the farm, and the tools, may be had with it. The terms will be easy and a part of the purchase money may lie a number of years, on interest.

Inquire of SALMON HATHAWAY, now on the premises; of A. K. HATHAWAY, of Medford, or of the Editor of this paper.

Grafton, March 9, 1844. 4w

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by license of Court, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the real estate of Nathan Harrington, late of Lexington, deceased, for the payment of his just debts and benefit of heirs, viz:

A Dwelling-house, Barn, and three acres of excellent land, upon which are a number of Fruit Trees, situated near the Meeting-house and Normal School, fronting the Common, and is one of the most desirable and pleasant situations of any in the village. Also about nineteen acres of the first rate land, divided into mowing, tillage, and wood land, upon which are a large number of Fruit Trees in bearing order, which produce from 60 to 100 barrels a year. Said lot is situated on the road leading to Concord, about 100 rods from the above named lot, and is a fine situation for a building lot.—Also seven acres of pasture land, situated on the road leading from Concord road to the house of Isaac Muzzey, deceased; is well fenced and watered. Also half of two Pews in the Unitarian meeting-house.

The above estate will be sold subject to the Widow's Dower, which will be sold at the same time. The above will be sold altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

WM. CHANDLER, Adm'r.

Lexington, March 9, 1844. ts

Nonantum Hill,

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees, of fine sizes; 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This Nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large Green House is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries—of all kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co., 51 and 52 North Market st, Hovey & Co, 7 Merchants' Row, D. Prouty & Co., No 19 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Esq, Lowell; Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq, Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 9, 1844. tmy18

For Sale or Exchange,

FOR REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY.

A valuable Farm, containing 104 acres of superior land, together with a new two story Dwelling House, Farm House, and Out-houses, Barns, &c., sufficient for all the purposes of such a Farm, and situated about 16 miles from Boston in one of the most pleasant towns in the vicinity. For further particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.

Boston, March 9, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale in Bolton.

One of the most valuable Farms in the county of Worcester, situated in the town of Bolton, Mass., within 3-4 of a mile from the Centre Meeting-house, on the road leading from Lancaster to Marlborough, is offered for sale.

Said Farm was formerly owned by Asa Holman, and contains about seventy-one acres of Mowing, Tillage and Pasture Land, in a good state of cultivation, well walled and fenced, with a thrifty Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, and four acres of Hops under cultivation. The Farm is watered by a never-failing spring, which supplies the house and barn with water, conveyed by an aqueduct.

The principal buildings, which are new, consist of a large two-story DWELLING, well furnished with all necessary conveniences; two Barns, one 50 by 36 feet, with a cellar under the same; the other 30 by 31 feet; Wood and Carriage House, two Graineries, and other Out-Buildings, which are all connected. Also, a one-story dwelling within a few rods of the principal buildings.

The location is considered one of the most pleasant in the country, having an extensive view of the surrounding country.

For particulars inquire of the subscribers, on the premises.

JAMES PAYSON,
ALBERT S. PAYSON.

Bolton, March 2, 1844. 2t*

Productive and Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

For sale a very productive Farm, situated 12 miles from the city, near a Railroad depot. The estate consists of about 76 acres of land, perhaps not surpassed in its quality of soil by any farm in the country. It is well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Woodland, and stocked with a rich variety of Fruit, Shrubs, &c, with a Garden containing all the variety of roots usually found in our gardens. There is a large amount of Wood on the farm and the buildings are good as new. The property is pleasantly located and will be sold for about the recent cost of the buildings.

Also a COTTAGE and FARM, containing 26 acres of superior land in a high state of cultivation, and with as great a variety of fine fruit as may be found on any similar estate in the Commonwealth. The property cost $2,500 and is 20 miles distant, and will be sold very low if applied for immediately.

For terms, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange street, Boston. tf mar2

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm in Hamilton, situated on the Maine Eastern Road, and not far from the Eastern Railroad, consisting of from 80 to 90 acres of excellent land, divided by substantial stone walls into lots of Pasturage, Mowing and Tillage, with some woodland, and an excellent orchard of Apple and Pear trees, grafted with the best varieties, with Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, all in a bearing state. The buildings consist of a new genteel cottage, with all the usual conveniences, and containing twelve rooms, with piazza in front and rear, and surrounded by ornamental shrubbery, with a large Barn, Sheds, &c. The location is delightful and the Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and the estate is well adapted for a genteel residence. Price low, and terms easy.

For particulars apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange street, Boston.

March 2, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated in Framingham, one mile west of the Depot and one and a half from the village, consisting of from 90 to 100 acres of first rate land, suitably divided into mowing, pasturage, and wood land, mostly fenced with stone wall, (formerly known as the Hopkins Farm,) with a good double upright House and Woodshed, Barn and Shed, Chaise-house and other out-buildings necessary, with a variety of Fruit Trees in the bearing state, and a young nursery of five or six hundred trees of different kinds of fruit, suitable size for transplanting in the spring.—Any person wishing for a good Farm will do well by examining the premises before purchasing.

A reasonable credit will be given for one half of the purchase money.

For further particulars apply to WM. BUCKMINSTER, Esq., Editor of the Ploughman; or the subscriber, on the premises. CHARLES HOSMER.

Framingham, Oct 9, 1843. tf o14

Farm for Sale.

In Milton, seven miles from Boston, a first rate Farm of thirty-three acres of excellent land, upon which is an abundance of choice fruit trees, viz. Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry.

There is a peat meadow on the premises, which will give a supply of fuel and manure.

It has been used as a Milk Farm for the last six years and is well calculated for that purpose; it is in the immediate neighborhood of a good Public School, an Academy, two Churches, one of the Unitarian and the other of the Calvinistical persuasion. The buildings are good and consist of a large dwelling house, barn, chaise house and slaughter do. The house and barn are furnished with pumps.

It will be sold low, and a part of the purchase money money may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to CUTTING & KENDALL, corner of Commercial and Hanover sts., Boston, or to EDWARD J. KENDALL on the premises. tf d30

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, wishing to dispose of the Farm he now occupies, offers it for sale. Said Farm consists of about 33 acres of mowing, tillage and wood land, and 6 acres of salt marsh. There is a large double house, chaise house, wood shed and shop, all in good repair; also, a barn 40 by 28, with a cellar convenient to keep cattle in. Said Farm is situated in Saugus, about 7 miles from Boston, on the old road to Salem. For further particulars inquire of AMOS STOCKER, Jr., on the premises.

Saugus, March 2, 1844. 8w*

House at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a two story Dwelling House, nearly new and completely finished, situated in Framingham, at the Depot of the Worcester Railroad, with convenient out-buildings, garden, and half an acre of choice land, formerly occupied by Samuel W. Kendall.

mh2 ts ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auct.

Fruit Trees.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES for sale, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, Cherry, Peach, &c.—Likewise Grape Vines of various kinds.—Also, Gooseberries and Currants, and Quicks, three years old, for live fences; all of the best and most approved kind, selected with the greatest care, and budded and engrafted on Seedling Stocks. Prices according to quality.

THOS. JOHNSON.

Chelsea, March 2, 1844. tmy1

Farm for Sale.

For Sale, a Farm situated in the West Parish of Andover, near the Meeting House.—Said Farm contains about 70 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, orcharding, woodland, and peat meadow, and is mostly fenced with good stone wall. The buildings are commodious, and all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Andover, Feb. 17, 1844. 12w*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell her valuable Farm, situated in the north part of Waltham, within two miles of the centre of the town, and about eight from Boston, long known as the Brown Farm. Said Farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and orcharding, embracing a great variety of Pear and Cherry Trees, and a Wood Lot of thirty acres, covered with a large growth of good wood. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and fenced with good stone walls.

The buildings are all in good repair. They consist of a large, handsome and commodious Dwelling House, (supplied by means of aqueduct, with the best of spring water brought into the house in three rooms, and if required can be carried into every chamber,) a large and convenient barn, with a first rate vegetable cellar under the same, and aqueduct in the yard; cider mill, mill house, tool house, carriage houses, piggery, and other convenient out-buildings. The whole suitable for a country seat, or to be improved as a milk and fruit farm. The above is a rare chance for a gentleman of business in Boston, as it is but a mile from a Railroad depot.

Terms easy. One half of the purchase money, or more, can remain on mortgage if required.

For further particulars, inquire of JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., West Cambridge; JOSEPH PORTER, near the Colleges, Cambridge, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

f10 6t* BETSEY BENT COLBURN.

Desirable Country Residence

AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to dispose of a part of his Farm, offers for sale from twenty to thirty acres of excellent land, consisting of mowing, tillage and pasture, on which are a good two story house, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, in thorough repair, situated in the southwesterly part of Pepperell, on the County road leading from Boston and Lowell to Keene and Brattleboro'. On the farm are a great variety of choice fruit trees, &c. Near the premises can be obtained an excellent wood lot containing ten acres of superior growth, at a fair price.

The contemplated railroad from Nashua to Fitchburg will probably be located within twenty minutes ride from the above-named premises, making it a desirable residence for any one in Boston or elsewhere. For a description of the above situation purchasers are requested to call on Mr. Waldo Maynard, No. 11 Merchants' Row, Boston, Abel Moore, Esq., Concord, or examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Conditions liberal.

F. A. WALTON.

Pepperell, Jan. 22, 1844. 8w. J27

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the West Parish, Andover, on the River Road, three miles from the Meeting-house and about five from Lowell—containing 170 acres of land, 150 in one entire body, well watered and well fenced with stone wall, mostly of the best quality of land and part of it in a high state of cultivation. There is a good wood lot of about 30 acres and a large orchard. The buildings are large and commodious, all in good repair, house painted inside and out, with blinds to the windows, and placed near the centre of the 150 acre body. Said Farm will be sold very low if applied for soon, as I am very desirous of selling. Terms easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Also, a Tavern Stand, situated on Middlesex street, in Lowell, known by the name of the Eagle Tavern.—The House contains 21 rooms, and cellar under. A stable 56 by 30 feet, with a shed 56 by 18 feet, with a good cellar under the stable and shed,—buildings all in good repair.

JONATHAN ABBOTT.

Andover, Nov 4, 1843. eoptf

Farm at Auction.

The Farm formerly belonging to the late Enoch Abbott, deceased, situated in the South Parish in Andover, about 3-4ths of a mile from the Theological Seminaries, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M.

Said Farm contains about 44 acres of excellent soil, suitably divided into lots for mowing, tillage, and pasturing, all of which is fenced with good stone wall.—Also, a large and choice selection of engrafted Fruit. With a good Dwelling House, Barn, Shedr, and all other necessary out-buildings, well arranged and in good repair, with two wells of excellent and never failing water. There are several lots of out land convenient to and belonging to the farm, consisting of pasturing and woodland, which will be sold with the place, if desired.

For further particulars inquire of HENRY ABBOTT, 3d, or ENOCH ABBOTT.

Andover, Feb. 24, 1844. 6w*

A Valuable Farm For Sale.

The Farm owned formerly by the late Col. BRADBURY CILLEY, and known as the "Pease Farm," is now offered for sale. It is situated in New Market, N. H., within three miles of the Factory Village at Lamprey River; contains about 250 acres of excellent land for cultivation, mowing and pasturage, with a fine growth of WOOD. There is on it a good two story House, two Barns and necessary out-buildings; is well watered in every part, and capable of the highest improvement. To a young and enterprising farmer, or to a gentleman with capital, who wishes to invest in productive real estate, a rare opportunity is presented of making a good purchase.

For further information inquire of

JOSEPH L. CILLEY,

of Exeter, N. H., about 5 miles from said Farm.

☞ Possession given the first of April next. One half the stock of Cattle now on the Farm will be sold if desired, with the Farm. 6w f17

Farm for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises:

The Farm now improved by Gen A. W. Oldham, situated in Pembroke, Mass., containing about 36 acres of excellent land, well fenced with substantial stone wall, with a two story Dwelling House, Barn and out-buildings, all nearly new, in good repair and very convenient; the location is beautiful, in a good neighborhood, but a short distance from several meeting-houses of different denominations, academy, schools, mills, &c. So favorable an opportunity seldom occurs for the purchase of a Farm, with all the advantages connected with this. Sale *positive*, to close a concern. Possession given the first of April. For further particulars inquire of Gen. OLDHAM, on the premises, or Capt. H. TORREY, near the same.

f17 tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated in East Needham, near the Meeting House. Said Farm contains about 47 acres of excellent land well watered and suitably divided into mowing and pasturing. The land is easy to cultivate. There are not many stones and most of it is very level, and is under a middling state of cultivation and there is a good chance for improvement.—It has a large House and Barn on it, which are convenient, with a good well of water, and a good cellar under part of the barn. Also, a small House and Barn, and a Water Privilege, and a very good stand for a wheelwright.

The buildings, with the whole or any part of the land, will be sold, as the purchaser may desire.

Terms liberal, and a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near the meeting house. TIMOTHY DANIELL.

Needham, Feb. 24, 1844. 6w

Farm for Sale,

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Deerfield called 'Bloody-Brook,' containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a state of cultivation. It is situated on the main travelled road—near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office. On the premises are a large two-story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

H. COWING.

South Deerfield, Feb 3, 1844. tf

Farm to be Let.

A valuable Farm of 40 acres, situated nine miles from Boston and one mile and a half from the centre of Woburn; will be let for one or five years. The land is excellent and well fenced with wall; a two-story House, convenient for two families, a barn and out-buildings, all nearly new, in good repair and convenient. Also other tenements will be let, suitable for manufacturing shoes, at a very reasonable rate.

For further particulars inquire of Capt. SAMUEL ABBOTT, at the half way Depot, or of the Postmaster, BOWEN BUCKMAN, Esq.

Woburn, Feb. 24, '44. tf

For Sale.

A FARM situated in the West Parish, Andover, near the Meeting-house, on the main road to Lowell, consisting of 78 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, orcharding, peat-meadow, and embracing a wood lot of 13 acres covered with a young and thrifty growth. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and well fenced with stone wall, several hundred rods being nearly new. It is pleasantly and advantageously situated, being only a mile and a half distant from several villages in Andover which afford a good market, and about seven miles from Lowell, where there is always a ready market for all kinds of produce.

The buildings are nearly new, consisting of a single two story dwelling-house, a barn 40 by 36 feet, with a cellar under the same, shop for tools, carriage-house, shed, wood-house, &c. in good order. The buildings, with the whole or any part of the land will be sold, as the purchaser may desire. Terms liberal, and a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. NATHAN ABBOTT, 3d.

Andover, Feb. 24, 1844. eoptf

For Sale.

ONE of the cheapest Farms in the county of Worcester, situated in the South Westerly part of Sterling: Containing one hundred acres of good land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasture, with a large Barn and extensive Sheds, almost new and finished complete, a two story House in good repair, a Wood House and Carriage House, with a never failing aqueduct of water in the house and barn yard.

Also, 27 acres of Woodland principally covered with a young and thrifty growth of wood, situated about 150 rods from said Farm.

Said Farm is bounded East by Stillwater river, and has a good water privilege on the same, and is within one-fourth of a mile of a good set of Mills, consisting of a Grist, Flour, Saw, Shingle, and Lath Mill, and within one mile of a Manufacturing Village, two and three-fourths of a mile from the centre of the town, and ten from Worcester.

N. B.—All of the above described Real Estate can be bought for less than 2700 dollars; 1200 dollars may lie as long as the purchaser can desire with good security. For farther particulars, apply to the subscribers near the premises.

DANIEL HOSMER,
E. M. HOSMER.

Sterling, Dec. 9, 1843. eoptf d9

Valuable Farm for Sale,

Situated in the South part of Medfield, about two miles from the village, and on the main road to Walpole, consisting of about 100 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, orcharding, and embracing about 12 acres of a heavy growth of wood and timber. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is fenced principally with stone wall.

The buildings are all in good repair, consisting of a modern built two-story dwelling house, a barn, 30 by 40 feet, a carriage-house, wood-house, and other out-buildings. There is an excellent well of water in the house, and another at the barn.

Said Farm will be sold low if applied for soon. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN TURNER.

Medfield, February 10, 1844. eoptf

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, March 13th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a Farm situated in the easterly part of Sharon, containing about 60 acres, 20 of which is a young and thrifty growth of Wood. There is an abundance of good Fruit of all kinds. The House, Barn, Corn-barn, and other out-buildings are in good repair. Said Farm is situated about half a mile from the centre of the town, and three quarters of a mile from the Providence Railroad Depot. There are two good wells of water, one to the house and one to the barn. ☞ Sale positive.

GEORGE W. DRAKE.

Sharon, Feb. 17, 1844. 4t* f17

A Farm for Sale,

Situated in the southwesterly part of Lancaster, containing one hundred and eighteen acres, well divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage, and woodland. Said farm is well watered with a brook running through it which is easily thrown over the mowing and renders it a valuable grass farm.

House, Barn, and other buildings in good repair.—The above to be sold at a price to conform with the times. Terms of payment, one-third cash, the remainder to suit the purchaser.

Any one wishing to buy a good farm, cheap, somewhat retired, would do well to examine the above.—For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. WILDER, on the premises.

Lancaster, 28th July, 1843. tf aug5

Farm for Sale,

In the northeast part of Weston, containing about 140 acres, with good buildings thereon; the land is well divided into mowing, pasturage, woodland, &c.; it is well watered by a never-failing stream of water running through its centre.

Terms made easy. For particulars, inquire of ABIJAH WHITNEY, on the premises, or of WHITNEY & SHERMAN, Waltham.

Weston, Feb 17, 1844. tf

Look at This!

The subscriber being about to change his business, is determined to sell his Farm on terms that will suit the purchaser. It is situated in Billerica, on the stage road from Boston through Medford and Woburn to Lowell, containing near one hundred and fifty acres of mowing, tillage, pasture, wood land, and orcharding, well watered, with good buildings thereon. Any person wishing a Farm in this vicinity, is requested to examine this before they puchase.

ISAAC SHATTUCK.

Billerica, Dec. 23, 1843. tf d23

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, wishing to dispose of the Farm he now occupies, offers it for sale, at a price corresponding with the times. Said farm consists of 75 acres of good land, well watered, and well adapted to grass, with good buildings thereon, situated in the southerly part of Leominster, 2½ miles from the centre of the town, and 3 miles from Sterling.

GEORGE TODD.

Leominster, Sept 23, 1843. eoptf

For Sale,

In Framingham, near the Centre Village, the valuable Farm of the late David Kellogg, D. D., containing about 75 acres. This Farm has a suitable proportion of mowing, tillage, and pasturage, with about 18 acres of woodland. The buildings are an upright Dwelling House, Barn, Wood Shed and Chaise House, in good repair. They are pleasantly situated near the centre of the Farm, in full view of the Academy and the village, and within two miles of the Worcester Railroad Depot.

Framingham, Feb 24, 1844. 3w*

For Sale, or Exchange,

FOR PROPERTY NEARER THE CITY.

The REAL ESTATE lately owned and occupied by JOSIAH ADAMS, Esq., in Framingham.

Apply on the premises.

f24 tf

Apple Trees For Sale.

The subscriber has in his well known Nursery a choice lot of about 2000 APPLE TREES, from six to nine feet in height and very thrifty. They are grafted with Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, Feb. 10, 1844. 12t f10

East Bridgewater Academic

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, the 18th of March, and continue 11 weeks, under the charge of its former Principal, DANIEL LITTLEFIELD.

The School will be kept in large convenient Halls, connected with a good Boarding House, in which the Teachers and those young gentlemen and ladies, who prefer it, can obtain board on reasonable terms.

TUITION—English Department $3,50 to $4,00.—Classical and Higher Branches of Mathematics, $5,00.

East Bridgewater, March 2, 1844. 2t

Joseph Breck & Co.,

NEW ENGLAND *Agricultural Warehouse,* AND SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

** They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new *Flower Seeds*, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

** *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

** *Grass Seeds* at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Agricultural and Garden Implements of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do do, 100 Common do do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do, 100 do Spades, 500 do Grass Scythes, 300 do Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do, 500 do Hay Rakes, 200 do Garden do, 200 do Manure Forks, 300 do Hay do, 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do Truck do, 100 do Draft do, 500 do Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

f17 tf Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

Fresh Garden Seeds for 1844.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 MERCHANTS ROW,

Near State Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Grass, and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Trees, Plants, &c.

HAVING completed their stock of Seeds for 1844, offer for sale one of the largest and most choice assortments to be found in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised for them, by experienced persons, and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the best quality. In the selection of the staple articles of Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Cabbages, Pears, &c., &c., they have given the greatest attention, and purchasers may rely on the genuineness of the kinds. A few of the more important kinds are subjoined:—

GARDEN SEEDS.

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet, Large white and orange Carrots, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, Silver Skin and Red Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants, Early and Late Peas, Early and Late Beans, Early White and Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, &c., Radishes, Lettuce, &c., Pot and Sweetherb Seeds, Earliest Potatoes.

FLOWER SEEDS.

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including superb assortments of Double German Asters, Double Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., raised at our own garden.—Also, every new and rare Flower Seed to be obtained in London, comprising splendid 10 Neck Stock Gilliflowers, (20 colors,) Double Poppies, Candytufts, Hollyhocks, extra fine large Pansies, German Carnation, Petunias, Pelargoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER—Foul Meadow Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Millett, Barley, Buckwheat, Spring Rye, &c, all of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

AGRICULTURAL and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds—Ploughs, Hay Cutters, Cultivators, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Patridge's Forks, Pruning Knives, Trowels, &c., &c.

SEEDS, put in boxes of various sizes, from $5 to $20 each, all ready for retailing; every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for cultivation. ☞ A liberal discount allowed to country dealers.

FRUIT TREES, FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Roses, Dahlias, Grape Vines, Herbaceous Plants, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, &c., &c., supplied from our *extensive Nurseries* at Cambridge.

Catalogues gratis, and forwarded to all *post paid* applicants.

Seeds, Trees or Plants, packed with care, so as to be transported to any part of the country.

HOVEY & CO.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1844. tf

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by license of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Mrs Sophia Hunt, widow of the late Wm Hunt—twenty acres of WOODLAND, the property of William A. Hunt and Eliza Jane Hunt, minor children of the late William Hunt, situated in Canton, and bounded as follows:—Easterly by land of the heirs of Jno. Wales, Northeasterly by land of the heirs of Wm Davenport, Northwesterly by land of the heirs of Isaac Davenport, and land of Abel Wentworth, Southwesterly by land of James Bent, and Southerly by Blue Hill street.

ELIJAH SPARE, Guardian.

Canton, Feb 17, 1844.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

OF every description, constantly on hand. A very large assortment of gents, boys', and youth's BOOTS and SHOES. Also, ladies', misses', and childrens' Gaiter Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all of the best quality and latest style, selling cheap by

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Sept. 23, 1843. tf

Nitrate of Soda

FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJ. BANGS, No. 39 and 40 Lewis's Wharf, has for sale a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country, has been found highly beneficial on grass lands, trees and plants generally. 3m mh2

Lumber for Sale.

E. & A. BRIDGMAN have for sale
15,000 YELLOW PINE FLOOR BOARDS,
30,000 WHITE do BOARDS,
from ⅞ to 1 inch and 1¼ inches thick. They will be delivered at Palmer Depot, for $12,00 per thousand.

Belchertown, Feb. 24, '44. 5t*

Wants a Situation as Gardener.

A YOUNG MAN who understands the Green House and Hot House Forcing, Nursery, Flower and Kitchen Gardening, in all its various branches, and who has had several years experience in one of the best places in New England, wishes a situation in some private or public establishment. Can furnish the best reference.

A line addressed to B. W. O., Roxbury, Mass., will command immediate attention.

Roxbury, Feb. 15, 1844. f17

REMOVAL.

Drs. Cummings & Eastham,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

INFORM their friends and the public that they have removed from School street to the house recently occupied by Dr Hooper, No 27 Winter street, where they will be happy to attend to the calls of all those requiring operations in any of the different departments of Dentistry.

Drs C. & E. having had extensive practice in their profession, feel confident that they can give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage.

J. A. CUMMINGS, M. D.
C. EASTHAM, M. D.

We take pleasure in annexing the following names of Medical gentlemen, who have kindly permitted us to refer to them: John C. Warren, MD., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Jacob Bigelow, MD., Professor of Materia Medica; Walter Channing, MD., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, &c.; George Hayward, MD., Professor of the Principles of Surgery; John Ware, MD., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Physic; Edw. Reynolds, MD; D. H. Storer, MD; M. S. Perry, MD; R. W. Hooper, MD; John Homans, MD; H. I. Bowditch, MD; J. W. Warren, M D; John D. Fisher, MD; C. C. Holmes, MD, Milton; H. B. C. Green, MD; Wm Hawes, MD; H. G. Clark, MD; C. H. Stedman, MD, South Boston; J. V. C. Smith, MD; Z. B. Adams, MD; W. Lewis, Jr, MD; J. B. Flint, MD; W. G. Hanford, MD.

f17 5w

Save Your Postage!

A LIBERAL OFFER.

THE New England Book and Periodical Company have made arrangements by which any person subscribing to them, and paying the regular subscription price, for any Monthly, Bi-Monthly, Quarterly, Foreign or American Magazine, can have the same supplied by mail, *Post paid*, to any part of the United States.

All newspapers excepted by the above offer. Persons subscribing to an agent are not entitled to free postage.

All payments must be made free of expense to us, and in advance.

Post Masters are authorized to frank all moneys to pay for periodicals.

Of our ability to fulfil our part of the above offer, the best reference will be given when requested.

All communications must be addressed to the New England Book and Periodical Company, 22 Court St., Boston.

N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous insertions, and sending us a paper marked, shall be entitled to any magazine they may order; price not to exceed three dollars.

N. E. BOOK & PERIODICAL CO.,

Boston, Feb. 17. 3m 22 Court St.

Cheap Cash Tailoring Establishment.

E. H. WARREN offers at the lowest possible prices for cash, BROADCLOTHS of French, English and American manufacture, of every quality, price and color. A fresh lot of CLOTHS for Over Coats; plain, black and fancy CASSIMERES and DOESKINS; low price mix'd Cassimeres and Satinetts; new styles VESTINGS. Also, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of every variety; STOCKS, plain and fancy SCARFS and CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

☞ His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above Goods.

N. B. Gentlemen's CLOTHING, of every description, made up at short notice, in the best manner, and all garments warranted to give satisfaction.

Framingham, Sept 16, 1843. tf

'Plumbe' Daguerrian Gallery,

OF

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 75 COURT ST. (formerly Harrington's Museum.)

CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguerreotypes in the world. ADMITTANCE FREE.

"Plumbe Patent" Colored Likenesses taken every day, without regard to weather, at THREE DOLLARS each, and a duplicate GRATIS!

A method has been discovered, and known only at this place, of painting the exact complexion and every variety of color in the dress. Thus, in addition to the unerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

☞ Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness and decidedly a better picture, colored nearer to nature, than at any other place, or no charge.

Apparatus and Instruction on reasonable terms.

☞ Prompt attention to PAID letters, and to those only. July 6.—tf

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, DRAPER and TAILOR,

ACQUAINTS his friends, at a distance, particularly those at Framingham and its vicinity, that he has opened a large

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

at SOUTH BOSTON, corner of Broadway and Turnpike streets.

He will furnish all kinds of Garments, warranted, as cheap as they can be found in the city.

His old friends are assured that they can be here accommodated, and will be waited on, as faithfully as they have been in past seasons. And he warrants that they can be furnished here on such terms that a journey to the city will be attended with no expense.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1843. tf

DENTISTRY.

H. Cowles, M. D.::::Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Framingham and vicinity that he will perform all operations on the TEETH necessary for their preservation;—Cleansing—Filling with *gold foil*—Inserting the best of *Mineral Teeth* on gold plate or pivot, from one to an entire set—Extracting in the best possible manner—Remedying Irregularities as far as practicable—Destroying the Nerve by a new preparation, without pain, that the tooth may be filled without suffering to the patient, &c.

Persons requiring any operation on their Teeth will please call at Dr S. Whitney's House, Framingham Village, where they will receive immediate attention.

Framingham, Sept 16, 1843. tf

Valuable Books.

LINDLEY'S Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, 8vo.; Domestic Economy by Professor Donnovan, 2v 12mo; The Canadian Naturalist, 12mo; Thomson's Organic Chemistry, Vegetables, 8vo;—Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, 8vo; Whewell's Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, 2v, 8vo; Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, 3 vols. 12mo; Elements of Physiology by Dr. Aithin, 12mo; London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, 8vo; London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, 8vo; Low's Practical Agriculture, 8vo; Pritchard's Infuriosia, 8vo. &c. &c. Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. Importers of English Books, No. 134 Washington, opposite School st. d30

Prescott's New Work.

HISTORY of the Conquest of Mexico, with a preliminary view of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortez, by William H. Prescott, author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 3 vols.—vol. 1. This day received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. d9

American Almanacs.

WANTED. Copies of the American Almanac, for the years 1840, '42 and '43 will be given in exchange for the year 1839 and 1841, by the Publishers, JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. f10

Miss Bremer.

THE BONDMAID, translated from the Swedish, by Mrs M. L. Putnam, 1 vol 16 mo, price 50 cts. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. f3

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with all branches of Farming and experienced in it, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's Farm in some neighboring town. He has a wife but no children. The best reference will be given. A letter, *postage paid*, addressed to M. H. and left at the Ploughman Office, will be attended to by him.

He has had the management of Farms in Braintree Quincy and Dorchester. 4w* f24

To Farmers.

SUPERIOR GROUND SALT—ground from the best Bonaire and Rock Salt, and acknowledged to be the *strongest, purest* and *best* for butter and family use, ever introduced.—Ground by A. SHIVERICK, Beach street, Boston, and for sale in barrels and bags at the Factory, or by the Agents, LORING & WINCHESTER, No 37 Commercial st. 3m* m2

Genesee Flour.

50 BBLS. first quality FLOUR received and selling at less than Boston prices, for Cash only, by E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Feb. 17, 1844. tf

Dewey on Retribution.

THE Law of Retribution, by Orville Dewey, D. D published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street—price 4 cents. d9

For 30 Days Longer!

BY TICKETS AND NUMBERS.

An Extensive Assortment of

WINTER GARMENTS,

Amounting to upwards of

$50,000!

At Unprecedented Low Prices!!!

LARGEST sale of Fashionable Over-Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, and Furnishing Articles ever offered in Boston! Also, a variety of Rich Piece Goods. Made up in six to twelve hours' notice. Each article will be ticketed, numbered and marked the LOWEST PRICE! (And no deduction made.) And at such remarkable low prices that it will come within the means of every one to supply himself with a good comfortable Winter Over Garment. Those who are trying to make their old thread bare Coats last them through the Winter, for the trifling sum of $5 to $8 they can furnish themselves with a Genteel Over Coat—every variety of style, cut, quality and quantity, varying in price from $2 50 to $20. The stock of Over Coats alone, on hand, consists of upwards of

5000 GARMENTS!

Fashionably made with the best of Silk Velvet Trimmings, &c.

All made by Journeymen Tailors!!

Having paid the Journeyman Tailor's Bill of Prices for manufacturing. The following is a list of some of the remarkable low prices, viz:—

English Tweed Sacks, $8 00; Cadet Mixed, 5 00; Canada Mixed, 4 00; Drab Sacks, Silk Velvet Collars, &c, 10 00; Broadcloth Surtouts, every variety, 15 00; Wave Beaver Coats, from 12 to 18 00; Pilot Coats of different styles, from 4 to 5 00; Fancy Shirts for travelling, from 75 cts. to 1 00; Under Shirts and Drawers, of flannel, cotton flannel, knit, worsted, &c., from 75 cts. to 1 00; Linen Bosoms, from 20 to 50 cts; Collars, Byron, pointed and round, from 10 to 12½ cts; Suspenders of every style, India Rubber, Silk, Webbing, &c. from 12½ to 50 cts; Silk and Satin Scarfs, from 75 cts. to 1 00; Broadcloth Dress and Frock Coats, from 12 to 14 00; Business Coats, from 4 to 6 00; Double Breasted Cloth Vests, 2 00; Valencia Vests of every variety, from 75 cts. to 2 00; Silk, Satin and Silk Velvet Vests, from 2 to 4 50; Pantaloons of every variety, from 1 50 to 5 00; Dressing Gowns of rich prints, high colored Velvets, &c. from 3 50 to 7 00; Gloves, worsted, cotton, lined buck, silk, &c. &c. from 25 to 50 cts; Purses; Stocks; Carpet Bags;—Umbrellas; Handkerchiefs; Smoking Caps; Walking Sticks, &c. &c, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, a large lot of *BOYS' OVER COATS, SACKS*, &c., with an endless variety of *PANTS, VESTS* and *FURNISHING ARTICLES*, numbering upwards of 20,000 Garments! The sale will continue until March, when the balance of Winter Clothing, will be sold by Catalogue at *PUBLIC AUCTION*, to make room for the immense quantity of *SPRING GOODS!* ordered to arrive in April, and per arrival of every monthly Steamer of Canard's line plying between Liverpool and Boston.

The doors will be thrown open at 9 o'clock, A. M., and close at 1—re-open at 2 P. M., and close again at 6—open again at 7 and shut up at 10 o'clock at night.

OAK HALL BUILDING!

NOS. 32 & 34 ANN STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.

Fifty men wanted as travellers through Boston and vicinity. Good steady mechanics out of employ will find this an agreeable occupation to pass the dull months of winter, until their business opens in the spring.

OAK HALL EXPRESS will be in readiness to convey articles home to any part of Boston or vicinity Free of Expense! Carriages will be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from "OAK HALL" to all the different Railroad Depots and Public Houses.

f17 5t*

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE N. ENGLAND STATES TO BUY PURE WHITE NORTHERN LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, IS AT

HARDON, HUNT & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO H. B. CLAFLIN.

THEY have just received FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS Pure White Northern Live Geese Feathers, which are warranted superior in quality, and cheaper by 15 per cent. than can be bought in the New England States. These Feathers have all been cleansed and re-packed by themselves, and they will take pleasure in paying all expenses of transportation and refunding the money in every case when they do not prove exactly as represented.

Also, 20,000 lbs. Southern Geese Feathers, at 27 cts. which they warrant to prove better, on examination, than any Feathers selling in this market for 33 cts. Also, a large lot in the original Sacks.

Merchants, and all others who wish to buy in large or small quantities, should not think of purchasing before calling at HEAD QUARTERS.

Worcester, Feb 24, 1844. 8t

REDDING & CO., 8 STATE STREET,

Are now furnishing, at 25 cents a No.,

Harper's Illuminated

AND NEW PICTORIAL

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THE POET'S CORNER.

FORGIVENESS.

Sweet are the words—"Thou art forgiven,"
When falling from an injured friend;
Like music from the choirs of Heaven,
They deeply in the heart descend.

"Forgiveness"—attribute divine!
Its generous purport may I feel—
That love from all my actions shine
On every soul with whom I deal.

"Forgiveness"—O how sweet the word
That trembles on the quivering lip,
When one has strangely, sadly erred,
And held with Vice companionship.

"Forgiveness,"—It has magic power
To draw from devious paths of sin,
And when the clouds of passion lower,
Make peace and sunshine glow within.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Virginia,

THE LITTLE MATCH-GIRL OF KENTUCKY.

BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

'Six for a fip! Six for a fip! Matches!—matches!' The voice was clear and glad as a bird's, and Russell Hartley turned to see from whence it proceeded; a little bare-footed girl, about ten years old, with the sunniest, sweetest face he had ever seen, was tripping just behind, and, as he turned, she held up her matches with such a winning, pleading, heavenly smile in her blue eyes, that he bought nearly all she had at once.

Her fair hair fell in soft light waves, rather than curls, nearly to her waist, and a hole in her little straw hat let in a sunbeam upon it that turned it half to gold.

In spite of the child's coarse and tattered apparel, in spite of her lowly occupation, her manner, her step, her expression, the very tones of her voice unconsciously betrayed a native delicacy and refinement, which deeply interested the high-bred youth whom she addressed. Impelled by an irresistible impulse, he lingered by her side as she proceeded. 'What is your name, my child?' he asked.

'Virginia, sir. What is yours?'

'Hartley—Russell Hartley,' he replied, smiling at her artless and native simplicity; 'and where is your home?'

'Oh! I have no home, at least not much of one. I sleep in the barns about here,' and again she looked up in his face, with her happy and touching smile.

'And your mother?'

In an instant the soft brow was shadowed, and the uplifted eyes glistened with tears.

'I will tell you all about it, if you will come close to me. I don't like to talk loud about it,' she replied, in low and faltering tones.

Russell Hartley took her little sunburnt hand in his, and bent his head in earnest attention.

'We had been in the great ship ever so many days, mother, and father, and I, and all the other people, and one night we were in the room they called the Ladies' Cabin, and mother had just undressed me, and I was sitting on her knee singing the little hymn she taught me, and she had her arm round my neck—mother loved me—oh! so dearly—and she was so sweet and good!—nobody will ever be so good to me again!' and here the little creature tried to repress a sob, and wiped her eyes with her torn apron. 'Well, and so I was just singing my pretty hymn,

I'll know no fear, when danger's near,
I'm safe on sea or land,
For I've, in heaven, a Father dear,
And He will hold my hand;

All at once, there was a dreadful, confused sound, a rumbling, crashing, shrieking noise—a terrible pain, and then—I woke up, and there I was on a bed in a strange room, and some people standing by the fire, talking about a steamboat that had burst her boiler the day before, and I found that I had been washed on shore, and that Mr. Smith had found me, and taken me home to his wife, and she had put me into a warm bed and tried to rouse me; but she couldn't till I woke up myself the next day.—And when I cried for my own sweet mother, they looked sad, and said she was drowned, and I should never see her again! And then I wanted to be drowned too, but they said that was wicked, and I was sorry I had said so, for I would not be wicked for the world! Mother always loved to have me good; and so I tried to be happy as they told me I must; but I couldn't—not for a great while—I used to pine so at night for her dear arms round me! At last, I found a little comfort in doing just as I knew she would like to have me, and in knowing she could see me still, and in talking to her; and I used to sing my little hymn to her up in heaven, just as I did when I sat on her knee, and I sing it now every night. Mr. Smith and his wife both died and left me all alone again; but I am hardly ever sad now, for I am almost always good, and you know good people must not be unhappy,' and the beautiful, loving smile shone again through her lingering tears, as she finished her simple story.

Russell was touched to the heart. His own eyes were moist, and, bending down, he kissed the innocent cheek of the little orphan, and bade her go with him, and he would give her money to clothe and feed herself.

But the child drew gently, yet somewhat proudly, back and said, earnestly, 'Oh! I never take money *as a gift*; mother would not like it.' Then, kissing tenderly the gentle hand, that still held hers, she tripped lightly round a corner, and, a moment after, Hartley heard her soft, silvery, childish treble, far in the distance, singing, 'Matches, matches! Six for a fip! Who'll buy my matches!—matches, ho!'

Russell Hartley kept that sweet picture in his soul, undimmed, through years of travel and change and care. He visited, with enthusiasm, the noble galleries of painting and sculpture in England, France, and Italy, and many a gem of art was enshrined and hallowed in the mosaic tablets of memory, but there was none to rival the *gem of nature*—the matchless little match-girl of Kentucky! with her fair hair streaming on her scanty red cloak, the glad and innocent smile in her childish eyes, and the lovely sunbeam stealing through the hole in the old straw hat to light, as with a message from Heaven, the lovely head of the orphan girl. That beautiful ray of light!—made more beautiful by its chosen resting place, giving and receiving grace!—it seemed a symbol of the Father's love for the poor little motherless wanderer. It was only the *hole* in the hat that let in the sunshine—it was her *poverty* and her lonely, lowly state, that made her especially the child of His divine pity and tenderness; and they, like the sunbeam, changed to gold her daily care, and smiled through every cloud that crossed her little heart.

Seven years flew by—on butterfly wings to joy and thoughtlessness, on leaden ones to sorrow and 'hope deferred'—and our little Virginia, now a lovely girl of seventeen, had earned money enough, by her bewitching way of offering matches for sale, to introduce herself as a pupil into one of the first boarding-schools of the country, not to commence, but to *finish* her education; for, with a passionate love of books, she had found means to cultivate her tastes and talents in many ways.

The lovely and lonely little orphan had struggled with hunger and cold and fatigue, with temptation in its most alluring and beguiling forms, with evil in a thousand shapes, yet had she kept the heavenly sunshine of her soul pure and unclouded through it all. She had never taken money as a gift, nor as a bribe. She had assisted, from her little store, many a child of misfortune, still humbler and poorer than herself; and, with faith, truth, and purity—an angel guard around her—by the light of her own innocent smiles, she glided, like a star, through the gathering clouds unharmed, unstained, unshadowed. In the words of our beautiful poet—

'Peace charmed the street, beneath her feet,
And honor charmed the air;'

and music—the music of her own sweet heart and silver voice went always with her through the world.

It was on the evening preceding that on which the annual ball of the school took place. The young ladies were discussing round the school-room fire, the dresses they were to wear. Virginia, a little apart, listened to them, and half wished she had a fairy god-mother, like Cinderella's, to deck her for the festival. 'Pearls, diamonds, japonicas! Satins, laces, velvets!—She alas! had none of these! She had only the plain, white dress in which she had been crowned Queen of May the spring preceding.—It was so very plain, not even a bit of trimming round the throat.'

'And what are you to wear, Miss Lindon?' said one of the aristocrats of the school, turning, with what she fancied an imperial air, toward the young stranger.

Virginia blushed, and said, simply, 'My white muslin.'

'And what ornaments?'

Virginia smiled. 'Oh, I can find some bright autumn leaves for a wreath.'

Imogen Grey would have given her diamond necklace for such a blush and smile; for her own sallow cheek was never so illumined; but she sneered nevertheless at the white muslin and the garland of leaves, and deigned no further question.

Virginia's delicate and sensitive spirit felt the sneer intensely, and she left the room with a swelling heart and tearful eyes. Once safe, however, in the asylum of her own little chamber, peace descended again like a dove into her soul, and, after undressing, she knelt in her night-robe, by the side of her bed, and said her prayer, and sung her little childish hymn—

Of old th' Apostle walked the wave,
As seamen walk the land,
A power was near him strong to save,
For Jesus held his hand!

Why should *I* fear, when danger's near?
I'm safe on sea or land;
For I've in heaven a Father dear,
And he will hold my hand.

Though on a dizzy height, perchance,
With faltering feet I stand,
No dread shall dim my upward glance,
For god will hold my hand.

But oh! if doubt should cloud the day,
And sin beside me stand,
Then firmest, *lest I lose my way*,
My Father! hold my hand!

Doubt, and danger, and sin, were nearer than she thought, but her little hand was held by One who *would not let her fall*. As she rose from her devotions, she saw, for the first time, a box on a table by the bed. It was addressed on the cover simply to 'Virginia.' She opened it, wondering, and found a set of exquisite pearl ornaments, for the arms, neck and head. Her little heart beat with girlish delight. She hurried to the glass and wound around her hair a chain of snow-gems, less fair and pure than the innocent brow beneath. Next she bared her graceful arm, and clasped a bracelet there.—How exquisitely the delicate ornaments became her childish loveliness! She thought she had never looked so pretty—not even when she used to deck her hair with wild-flowers, by the clear pool in the woods. And she could wear them to the ball! But who could have sent them!—Again she looked at the box, and this time she saw a note peeping beneath the cotton wool on which the gems had rested. Virginia's fair cheek flushed as she read—

'Let Innocence and Beauty wear the gift of Love. HOWARD GREY.'

Had the bracelet been a serpent, with its deadly sting in her arm, Virginia could scarely have unclasped it with more fearful haste. The chain too was snatched from her head, and both, with the note, replaced in the box; and then the fair child threw herself again on her knees and buried her face in her hands. After a silence of some minutes, broken only by faint sobs, she sung once more, in low and tremulous tones, the hymn, which seemed to her a talisman for all evil, and then calmly laying her head on the pillow, and, murmuring the name which was music to her soul, sunk into the soft and deep slumber of innocence and youth.

For nearly a year had young Grey, pursued her, aided as he vainly imagined by his costly and tasteful gifts; but there seemed a magic halo around the young Virginia, through which no shadow of evil could penetrate. Besides the native purity and delicacy of her mind, there were two other influences at work in the beautiful web of her destiny, to prevent any coarse or dark thread from mingling in its tissue: one was her spiritual communion with her mother, and the other, her affectionate remembrance of Russell Hartley—the only being in whose eyes she had ever read the sympathy for which her lonely and loving heart yearned always.

It was evening again. The young ladies had assembled, dressed for the ball, in the drawing-room—all but Virginia. 'Where *is* the sweet child?' asked an invalid teacher, to whom she had endeared herself by her graceful and affectionate attentions.

'She was so long helping me and sister dress,' said a little shy-looking girl, 'that she has been belated.'

'I will go and assist her myself,' said the principal of the school, pleased with this proof of kindheartedness on the part of her new pupil.

She softly opened the door of Virginia's room, and almost started at the charming picture which met her eye. Robed in white, with her singularly beautiful hair falling in fair, soft curls around her face, which was lighted up by a smile of almost rapturous hope and joy, the young girl stood in an attitude of enchanting grace, raising in both hands to adjust, amid the braids behind, a half wreath of glowing and richly tinted autumn leaves.

'Let me arrange it for you, my child,' said the lady approaching, and Virginia bent her fair head modestly to her bidding, and then, hand in hand, they descended to the drawing-room. Many of the company had arrived—the doors leading to the ball-room had been thrown open, and Virginia was almost dazzled by the splendor of the scene into which she was thus suddenly ushered. She blushed beneath the eyes that were riveted upon her as she passed.

'An angel!' 'A grace!' 'A muse!' whispered the gentlemen to each other. There was one among them—a noble, chivalric-looking man—who did not speak his admiration! An indefinable something in the heavenly beauty of that face had touched, in his soul, a chord which had not vibrated for many years. Virginia knew him at once. The rich chestnut curls of the boy of twenty had now assumed a darker tinge, the eyes a somewhat softer fire, and the youthful and flexible grace had given place to a manly dignity of mien; but there was no mistaking the *soul* in the glance of Russell Hartley.

And Virginia was decidedly the belle of the ball. Gay, but gracefully so, for her sportive mood was softened and restrained by a charming timidity that enhanced her loveliness ten fold, she looked and moved like one inspired. She had met Hartley's admiring gaze; she was almost sure he would ask an introduction, and she felt as if her feet and heart were suddenly gifted with wings. She floated down the dance like a peri through the air, and then Russell approached and was introduced.

The sunny smile of the little match-girl shone in her eyes, as she accepted his arm for a promenade. 'Surely I have seen that look somewhere before!' he exclaimed, half aloud. 'Matches! matches! Six for a fip!' murmured Virginia, looking archly up in his face, and the mystery was at once explained.

Imogen Grey's diamond necklace was worthless dross in comparison with the wreath of autumn leaves, which Hartley laid beneath his pillow that night, and all her brother's costly offerings could not have purchased the smile which accompanied the gift.

Reader, if you ever go to Kentucky, come to me for a letter of introduction to Mrs. Russell Hartley. She is looked up to, respected and beloved by all the country round, and I am sure you will enjoy her graceful and cordial attention, and the luxuries of her elegant home, all the more for remembering that the distinguished and dignified woman to whom you are making your very best bow, was once the little match-girl of my story. [Graham's Mag.

THE BIRTH DAY.

"Seventeen! yes, seventeen!—my birth day aunt"—said Frances B——, as she tripped lightly into the breakfast room—"and now for the present that uncle has promised me."

"True, Frances, it is your birth day, but I do not recollect of any promise made you by your uncle."

"Why, aunt, did he not say a few days since that when my birth day came he would present me with something that would be nearer and dearer to my heart than all the glittering gewgaws, and bright jewelry, which are considered to be birth day presents, but which are merely outside show."

"He did, Frances, and the present, if I judge right he is now about to make you is one that, for my sake you will cherish and love. Love! I need not have named that word, for I know from observation, that you *will* love and cling to it both in adversity and prosperity."

"What *was* the present? Frances pondered long and thoughtfully upon the expressions of her aunt. She was determined to ask her cousin Calvin what the present could be that she was to love so much, for she thought that he would certainly know the object in store for her.

Bright and beautiful was the morning. The sun had wipped off the dew that, gem like, had sparkled upon the tall grass and each flower, in every field. The birds chanted gaily, and the light zephyrs played sportively over meadow and lawn. Frances wandered in the garden, and ere she was aware, her cousin stood before her.

"Calvin, cousin Calvin, I have been looking for you anxiously."

"Well, coz, you have found me, and now for the mystery. Yes, mystery, Fanny, blush as much as you please—that downcast and roseat look speaks volumes—can I solve the riddle."

"Well," said Fanny, putting her hand unconsciously in that of her cousin, "this is my birth day, and uncle long ago, promised me a present when arrived at the age of seventeen. I cannot imagine what the present is, but thought it very probable you would know."

"I am as much in the dark as you are Fanny," said Calvin, "but suppose we both go to his study and ask him."

"Agreed," rejoined the lovely fair one, and arm-in-arm they entered the study.

"Your promise, uncle—the fulfilment of your promise. I am seventeen to-day, and you know that I am to have a present."

"True, Fanny; and the gift that comes from my hand will be one that I am sure will be treasured by you. I have long doated over it, and would not wish to see it in other hands than thine. It is no trifling gift, girl, but one that has caused me much anxiety, and I know none who would treasure it better than yourself."

"Do, dear uncle, show me what it is, and I pledge my word to keep it sacred."

Little did Frances think that the long promised gift was one that she had so dearly and devotedly loved in secret, and the possession of which would be the consummation of her earthly happiness.

"Calvin, come here, to the right my boy, and Frances give me thy hand, to the left my dear girl—and both of you listen to the few words I have to say ere the precious deposite is made."

Why should manhood blush and beauty turn pale? Did the one hope, and was the other about to realize the full fruition of her dreams of love and happiness? It was even so.

"Children," said the uncle, I have watched you long and closely. I have noticed that your hearts were intimately entwined, and I have said that I would neither prevent nor mar the happiness of the two who were so near and dear to me. I love you both better than words can tell, and, to fulfil my promise, I join you together with a fathers' and an uncles' blessing—Frances take your birth-day present," and the uncle placed the hand of Calvin in hers.

There had been no formal declaration of love—no soft sighing—no outward expressions of the tender passion—but the associations of many years had wrought a deep and long-lived passion upon the hearts of both. They had loved in secret but never dared to tell the tale.

That uncle,—confound him; he spoiled all the fun of courtship, and the two were married.

THE FALL OF EMPIRES.

GOD IS IN HISTORY.

The ruins of kingdoms! The relics of mighty empires that were! The overthrow or decay of the master works of man is, of all objects that can enter the mind, the most afflicting. The high wrought perfections of beauty and art seem born but to perish; and *decay* is seen and felt to be an inherent law of their being. But such is the nature of man, that even while gazing upon the relics of unknown nations, which have survived all history, he forgets his own perishable nation in the spectacle of enduring greatness.

We know of no spectacle so well calculated to teach man humiliation, and convince us of the utter fragility of the proudest monuments of art, as the relics which remind us of vast populations that have passed from the earth, and empires that have crumbled into ruins. We read upon their ruins of the *past* the fate of the *present*. We feel as if all the cities of men were built on foundations beneath which the earthquake slept; and that we abide in the midst of the same doom which has already swallowed so much of the records of mortal magnificence. Under such emotions we look on all human power as foundationless, and view the proudest nations of the present as covered only with the mass of their desolation.

The Assyrian Empire was once alike the terror and wonder of the world, and Babylon was perhaps never surpassed in power and gorgeous magnificence. But where is there even a relic of Babylon now, save on the faithful pages of Holy Writ! The very place of its existence is a matter of uncertainty and dispute. Alas! that the measures of time should be doomed to oblivion; and that those who first divided the year into months, and invented the zodiac itself should take so sparingly of immortality as to be, in the lapse of a few centuries confounded with the natural phenomena of mountain and valley.

Who can certainly show us the site of the Tower that was 'reared against heaven!' Who were the builders of the Pyramids that have excited so much of the astonishment of modern nations?

Where is Rome, the irresistible monarch of the east, the terror of the world? Where are the proud edifices of her glory, the fame of which has reached even to our time, in classic vividness? Alas! She too, has faded away in sins and vices. Time has swept his unsparing scythe over her glories, and shorn this prince of cities, of its towering diadems.

'Her lonely columns stand sublime,
Flinging their shadows from on high,
Like dials, which the wizard *Time*
Has raised to count his ages by.'

Throughout the range of our western wilds, down into Mexico, Yucatan, Bolivia, &c., travellers have been able to discover the most indisputable evidences of extinct races of men, highly skilled in learning and the arts, of whom we have no earthly record, save the remains of their wonderful works which time has spared for our contemplation. On the very spot where forests rise in unbroken grandeur, and seem to have been explored only by their natural inhabitants, generation after generation has stood, has lived, has warred, grown old and passed away; and not only their names, but their nation, their language, have perished, and utter oblivion has closed over their once populous abodes. Who shall unravel to us the magnificent ruins of Mexico, Yucatan, and Bolivia, over which hangs the sublimest mystery, and which seem to have been *antiquities in the days of Pharoah!* Who were the builders of those gorgeous temples, obelisks and palaces, now the ruins of a powerful and highly cultivated people, whose national existence was probably before that of Thebes or Rome, Carthage or Athens? Alas! there is none to tell the tale; all is conjecture, and our best information concerning them is derived only from uncertain analogy.

How forcibly do these wonderful revolutions, which overturn the master works of man, and utterly dissolve his boasted knowledge, remind us that *God is in them all!* Wherever the eye is turned, to whatever quarter of the world the attention is directed, there lie the remains of more powerful, more advanced, and more highly skilled nations than ourselves, the almost obliterated records of the mighty past. How seemingly well founded was the delusion, and indeed how current even now, that the discovery of Columbus first opened the way for a cultivated people in this "new world." And yet how great reason is there for the conclusion, that while the country of Ferdinand and Isabella was yet a stranger to the cultivated arts, America teemed with power and grandeur; with cities and temples, pyramids and mounds, in comparison with which the buildings of old Spain bear not the slightest resemblance, and before which the relics of the old world are shorn of their grandeur.

All these great relics of still greater nations, should they not teach us a lesson of humiliation, confirming as they do, the truth that *God is in history*, which man cannot penetrate! If the historian tells us truly that a hundred thousand men, relieved every three months, were thirty years in erecting a single Egyptian pyramid, what conclusions may we not reasonably form of the antiquities of our own continent, which is, almost by way of derision one would suppose, styled the "*new world!*" These heaps of classic ruins which have rendered the east venerable; and those unfathionable majestic remains which have opened up a field for the philosopher in the west, are they not enough to humble the pride of the human spirit and dispel the delusion that strives to hide the nothingness of man's mightiest works! Strive no longer to avoid evidences of the power of God in smiting empires, and cutting short the records of mortal magnificence.

RELIGIOUS READING.

A SERMON ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Matthew 5th. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven; blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.—Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled—blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy—blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God—blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven—blessed are ye when men shall revile and persecute you and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and to be trodden under foot of men. Ye are the light of the world, a city set on a hill cannot be hid—men do not light a candle and put it under a bushel but on a candlestick that it may give light to all in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill; for verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, not a jot or a tittle shall pass from the law till all be fulfilled. Whoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven—for I say unto you that unless your righteousness shall exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him, lest he deliver thee to the judge, and the judge to the officer and thou be cast into prison; verily I say unto thee thou shalt by no means come out thence till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

It hath been said whoever shall put away his wife may give her a writing of divorcement; but I say unto you, whoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

Again ye have heard it said, thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths; but I say unto you swear not at all,—neither by heaven, for it is God's throne;—nor by the earth, for it is his foot stool;—nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, for thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be "yea, yea; nay, nay;" for whatever is more than these cometh of evil.

Ye have heard it said, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But I say unto you, resist not evil, but if any shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also; and if any man will sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And if any one compel thee to go a mile, go with him two miles. Give to him that asketh thee; and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

Ye have heard it said, "thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy." But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you—do good to them that despitefully use and persecute you—that ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven.—For he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust

For if ye love them who love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father, who is in heaven, is perfect.

And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are—for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets that they may be seen of men; verily I say unto you they have their reward. But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet; and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father who is in secret; and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. And use not vain repetitions as the heathen do, for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not ye, therefore, like unto them, *for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him.*

The doctrines of this sermon are excellent.—Happy are they who are influenced by them.

ACCURACY OF THE BIBLE.

An astonishing feature of the word of God, is that notwithstanding the time at which its compositions were written, and the multitude of the topics to which it alludes, there is not one physical error—not one assertion or allusion disproved by the progress of modern science. None of those mistakes which the science of each succeeding age discovered in the books of the preceding; above a.l, none of those absurdities which modern astronomy indicates in such great numbers in the writings of the ancients—in their sacred codes, in their philosophy, and even in the finest pages of the fathers of the church not one of these errors is to be found in any of our sacred books. Nothing there will ever contra dict that which after so many ages, the investigations of the learned world have been able to reveal to us on the state of our globe, or on that of the heavens. Peruse with care our Scriptures from one end to the other, to find there such spots; and whilst you apply yourselves to this examination, remember that it is a book which speaks of every thing, which describes nature, which recites its creation, which tells us of the water, of the atmosphere, of the mountains, of the animals, and of the plants. It is a book which teaches us the first revolutions of the world, and which also foretells its last; it recounts them in the circumstantial language of history; it extols them in the sublimest strains of poetry, and it chants them in the charms of glowing song. It is a book which is full of oriental raptures, elevation, variety and boldness. It is a book which speaks of the heavenly and invisible world, whilst it also speaks of the earth and things visible. It is a book which nearly fifty writers, of every degree of cultivation, of every state, of every condition, and living through the course of fifteen hundred years, have concurred to make. It is a book which was written in the centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, and in the deserts of Judah, in the courts of the temple of the Jews, in the music schools of the prophets of Bethel and of Jericho, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, and on the idol atrous banks of Chebar; and finally, in the centre of the western civilization, in the midst of the Jews and of their ignorance, in the midst of polytheism and its idols, as also in the bosom of pantheism and of its sad philosophy. It is a book whose first writer had been forty years a pupil of the magicians of Egypt, in whose opinion the sun, the stars, and the elements were endowed with intelligence, re-acted on the elements, and governed the world by a perpetual alluvium. It is a book whose first writer preceded, by more than nine hundred years, the most ancient philosophers of ancient Greece, and Asia, the Thalesea, and the Pythagorases, the Zalucuses, the Xenophons, and the Confuciuses. It is a book which carries its narrations even to the hierarchies of angels—even to the most distant epoch of the future, and the glorious scenes of the last day. Well, search among its 50 authors, search among its 66 books, its 1189 chapters and its 31,173 verses, search for only one of those thousand errors which the ancients and the moderns committed, when they speak of the heavens or of the earth—of their revolutions, of the elements; search—but you will find none. [Gausseen.

McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

From the 26th Annual Report of Dr. L. V. Bell, Physician and Superintendent, to the Trustees of the Mass. General Hospital, it appears that the McLean Asylum had in 1843, 260 patients—133 males and 127 females. Of these, 75 males and 52 females were received during the year. There were dismissed 79 males and 47 females, and of these, 43 males and 20 females were believed by the physician to have recovered. The remainder of dismissions were made for various reasons, and in many different states of health of the patients. The number of deaths in 1843 was 18. At the close of the year, 80 males and 54 females remained in the institution. Dr. Bell states that the house has been uniformly well filled, but never crowded, and thinks that in consequence of the erection of asylums in adjacent States, no reasonable fear need be entertained that applications for admission will be rejected for want of accommodation.

Dr. Bell says:—

In commencing my eighth year in your service, I look back upon a number of patients somewhat exceeding a thousand, who have been under my care. As this forms a body of sufferers under one disease, and that removed much from common professional treatment and observation, which would seem to be sufficiently extended to justify some general deductions to be drawn, as to the value of some indications and characteristics, I will attempt a cursory and necessarily somewhat desultory view of certain points of my experience. I present it, as perhaps not without some general interest, but more especially as due to my professional brethren.

To those not informed of the plan of the institution as regards admissions, it will be necessary to premise that it receives insane patients of all and every description. They are always committed to the care of the Asylum by the voluntary action of their friends, the only question which the institution asks being, whether they are insane. From this it results that no hospital could receive its inmates with less discrimination, or with more unpromising cases. The epileptic, the demented, the paralytic, in every form of exhaustion, and complicated with every form of bodily malady, are alike welcomed as the curable forms of mania and delusion. Believing that one of the great ends of the institution as determined by its founders, was not only the recovery of the curable and the custodial comfort of the violent and troublesome, but also the relief of friends from the painful and anxious guardianship of the helpless and hopeless insane, we have never declined or avoided receiving any case, when the requisite evidences of insanity have been furnished.

The vicinity of a large city renders it easy to place under our roof many who would not, from their exhausted and nearly moribund condition, be removed to any greater distance. Hence, beside those hopelessly diseased with the chronic forms of cerebral affection, we often have placed with us as a last resource, and who merely add to our bill of mortality, cases of patients who have long refused food, until gastric inflammation is induced, those with the delirium of fever, and the like forms of malady. It has been understood that all who could be attended to no where else, were admissible to the Asylum. It is from this circumstance, as has been repeatedly intimated in the Annual Reports, that so many of the deaths occur within the first few days or weeks of residence.

There being as a general remark, no accommodations for the insane equivalent to the *private madhouses* of European countries, and happily at the present day but little reluctance on the part of friends of those in any social position, to take advantage of the liberal accommodations provided for the insane, we have also, as an offset to the circumstance of such unfavorable admissions as those alluded to, the fact that a great proportion of the cases of acute mania, are received very promptly after seizure, and an opportunity afforded for treatment under the most favorable auspices.

The patients, being received directly from their friends, are liable to be removed whenever they choose to do so. This formerly was a great and painful drawback upon the actual amount of good accomplished, for it rarely happened that a patient prematurely removed, continued to go on favorably to restoration and confirmed health, nor does a patient on being returned readily make up the lost ground—frequently indeed the progress once interrupted, never can be again resumed. Of late years, this interference of friends by prematurely removing their charge, has been scarcely felt in our results, as means of protracting the residence have otherwise been provided, in many interesting cases, where, as is almost always the case, want of funds was the impelling motive for the change.

Under all these contingents, some in favor and some against the full test of means, and doubtless subject to the fact that some patients deemed recovered, and removed by friends may have actually recovered, although only considered as improved by us, and so registered, while others considered as restored, may not have so proved, the best judgment I can form is, that six out of every ten of all discharged, including those considered unfit, those discharged with incomplete trial, and those dying prior to the event being determined, have recovered. The number of cases where there was evidence of the patient having been wholly well at a date not exceeding six months previous to admission, which have proved intractable, is very small; certainly nine-tenths of such cases have recovered.

The form of disease which has most frequently occasioned or rather preceded death, in this, as in most institutions for the insane, has been an almost universal failure of the powers of life, admitting of no place in the ordinary nosological catalogues, but which is reported as exhaustion, marasmus, debility, or under other appellations designating a failure of the vital energies without perhaps any local symptoms, presented in any of the great systems of the constitution.

The diseases of the insane, even decided and ordinarily painful inflammations, are not commonly, perhaps are rarely, manifested by the symptoms usually present in others. The diseased fancy perverts their position or their relative importance, and in cases arrived at or approaching demency or loss of mind, the altered manner, aspect, and habits, are nearly all the indications which are externally presented of even great disorganizing changes. In the form of exhaustion referred to, many of the sufferers sink much as those in extreme age; as if the lamp of life were exhausted, without the machinery being subverted. In others again, the form that it takes is the loss of all resiliency, all recuperative energy in the combat with affections not ordinarily fatal. A slight influenza, or a little gastric derangement, appears to have lost its self-limited, self-remedying character, and involves the energies of life, notwithstanding the employment of curative means.

[Continued next week.]

☞ Mrs. M. T. Chandler is the contributor of the following "Thoughts" to the Knickerbocker:—

It cannot be that earth was given for our abiding place,
Or that for nought, we're darkly doomed the storms of life to face—
It cannot be our being's cast from 'neath the ocean wave
Of vast eternity, to sink *again* within its yawning grave—
Else tell me why th' aspiring thoughts, the glorious hopes of man,
Which spring up from his 'heart of hearts' brook not earth's narrow span.
Oh, tell me why, unsatisfied, forever here they roam,
And seem to claim, in higher spheres, a refuge and a home.

Why is it that the rainbow, and the tints of evening clouds
Dispel the mist, in which the world our spirits still enshrouds—
The chord they strike! oh, tell me, it cannot be of earth,
The golden heart string that they touch, is not of mortal birth.
The very buds and blossoms, and the balmy summer air
Awake in us vague shadows of things still more bright and fair—
'Tis almost like remembrance—oh, would that I could tell
The meaning of that hidden charm, my spirit knows so well!

A simple tone can rouse it—a smile, or even a sigh
Can make the ghost-like shadows flit before my dreamy eye;
'Tis one of life's deep mysteries—in vain we seek to trace
The hidden spell's dark origin that chains our feeble race;
But oh, may we not fancy—may we not sweetly think
'Tis between us and other worlds, a dim, mysterious link?
May we not hope that secret chord from God to man was given,
To shadow forth within his soul pure images of Heaven?

The very stars which pierce the vault far o'er this world of sin,
And seem to give faint visions of a Paradise within—
In all their hallowed loveliness—their vague and mystic lore,
Oh! do they not seem beck'ning to a purer, holier shore?
And tell me why the well loved eyes that here upon us beam,
Gleam radiantly o'er our path—then vanish like a dream:
My mother, oh! my mother—shall they find belief in me,
Who tell me there's no happy land where I shall meet with thee?

I *know* there is a Heaven, which is peopled not with shades,
Where the buds and flowers wither not, and the rainbow never fades,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest,"
"Where the mourners cease from mourning," and in smiles of joy are drest:
Oh! there is gladness in the thought—'tis deep, deep joy to me
To feel that those I love so well I there again shall see—
To know that though around them now, my very heart-strings twine,
They'll be forever with me there—forever more be mine.

THE CHEMIST TO HIS LOVE.

I love thee, Mary, and thou lovest me,
Our mutual flame is like th' affinity,
That doth exist between two simple bodies;
I am Potassium to thy Oxygen.
'Tis little that the holy marriage vow
Shall shortly make us one. That unity
Is, after all, but metaphysical.
O, would that I, my Mary, were an acid,
A living acid, thou an alkali
Endow'd with human sense, that, brought together,
We both might coalesce into one salt,
One homogeneous crystal. Oh, that thou
Were Carbon, and myself were Hydrogen;
We would unite to form olefiant gas,
Or common coal, or naptha. Would to heaven
That I were Phosphorous and thou wert Lime!
And we of Lime composed a Phosphuret.
I'd be content to be Sulphuric Acid,
So that thou mightest be Soda. In that case
We should be Glauber's salt. Wert thou Magnesia
Instead, we'd form the salt that's named from Epsom.
Couldst thou Potassa be, I Aqua-fortis,
Our happy union should that compound form,
Nitrate of Potash—otherwise Saltpetre.
And thus, our several natures sweetly blent,
We'd live and love together, until death
Should decompose the fleshy TERTIUM QUID,
Leaving our souls to all eternity
Amalgamated. Sweet, thy name is Briggs,
And mine is Johnson. Wherefore should not we
Agree to form a Johnsonate of Briggs?
We will. The day, the happy day is nigh,
When Johnson shall with beauteous Briggs combine.

CURIOUS CALCULATION. A Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, has taken the trouble to calculate the portions of a long life really employed in work of any kind.

He supposes his subject to be a hale, vigorous man, of 72 years of age.

Allowing eight hours on an average for sleep—that deducts at once 24 years.

For dressing and undressing, on rising to go to bed—washing, shaving, &c., half an hour daily, makes 1 1-2 years.

Then two hours daily for meals, (this is an excess of one-half for Americans, who bolt food,) count up the years.

Love-making! according to this calculation, will average an hour daily, or three years.

For society—idling, gossiping, balls, play—three hours more—(excessive again)—run up to 9 years.

Finally, the ordinary maladies of childhood—the accidents or diseases of mature age—like causes will deduct two hours on an average, making 6 years.

So that, in conclusion, one hale, hearty man of 72 years, has, in fact, not been able to employ in the positive occupation of industry—more than 22 1-2 years.

QUARRELLING. If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is, unquestionably, a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for us, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you—the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

MESMERISM EXTRA.

The Brooklyn Star contains an account of a mesmeric exhibition which took place in that city a few evenings since,—Professor Drake being the magnitizer,—the somnambulist a lad by the name of Richard Northall, familiarly called "Dick" by the magnetizer,—while among the 60 or 70 lookers on, was that enemy of humbugs, Charles F. Durant, Esq., the æronaut.

Mr. Durant commenced by tieing another handkerchief over Richard's eyes and tucking the ends in the opening between the nose, cheek, and handkerchief, leaving the ears the only Clairvoyant channel for Richard to perform his miracles with. While adjusting the handkerchief, and unobserved by Professor Drake, who was engaged in conversation with Dr. King, Mr. Durant asked Richard if he felt them pull his tooth, [alluding to an experiment previously made by Dr. Drake,] and he answered, "Yes sir," to the astonishment of a number who heard it, as it was contrary to the theory taught by the professor, inasmuch as he should not hear any person not in magnetic communication with him. Several questioned the professor in relation to it; he seemed desirous not to hear, but at the fifth interrogatory he said he had heard of such a thing occurring once and only once before.

When Richard answered "yes sir," Mr. Durant said, "Mr. Reporter be sure you make a note of that," addressing a gentleman behind the audience, and who until then had been unobserved by most of the company, who had not expected to see a reporter for professor Northall's Advertiser taking notes of a strictly *private* exhibition.

Mr. Durant appeared determined to keep good natured with himself and the professor, and praised each experiment, remarking, "That is perfectly satisfactory, try another or try some Phreno-Magnetic experiment."

When Mr. Durant had thoroughly bandaged Richard's eyes, and all clairvoyance was frustrated in that direction, he said to a little girl who stood near him, "go take the candle to that part of the room," and motioning to her to proceed directly in front of Richard to the farther end of the room, but *without* the candle, which he silently handed to Mr. Endicott, who stood on a chair, within a few feet of Richard, and on his right side, at the same time, addressing Professor Drake said, "ask Richard to get the candle." The professor braced himself, and turning his face toward Mr. Endicott, who held the candle, said—"Dick, get up there and get the candle," placing a very strong emphasis on up. But it was not very clear to Dick's vision, for his ears had seen (!) the girl's footsteps in another direction, and away he started, groping his way to the farthest end of the room, the greatest possible distance from the candle. After some of the audience thought Dick had hunted sufficiently, Mr. Durant brought him back, and remarked that as Dick came so near the candle, he thought it must be perfectly satisfactory.

The professor dissented: but Mr. Durant handing him his watch, said, "ask Dick what you have in your hand." "Dick, what have I got in my hand?" said the professor. This being a live object, and the professor standing within six feet of Dick, Mr. Durant commenced rubbing his hands, lest Dick's clairvoyant ears might see! the constant ticking. Dick answered, "it is a candle." "O, that is near enough," said Mr. Durant—"that is perfectly satisfactory." "No, it is not satisfactory," said the professor, who appeared much discomfited, and said, "Mr. Durant has come here to make fun, and I'll not put up with it."

"I did not come here to cry," said Mr. Durant, "and I hope the gentleman will not make any remarks while I am directing the experiments. Ask Dick what you have in your hand, handing him a goose quill, which the professor, holding in one hand in order to impress it strongly on his mind, began the motion of writing on the other, and at the same time bending the quill so as to make it *crack*; a poor, inanimate quill making so much noise, probably induced Mr. Durant to suppose that a quill may become animate when returned to a goose, for he immediately commenced rubbing his hands to prevent Dick's sharp ears from seeing the noise! (!) Some one asked why he rubbed his hands, and he replied "it is a theory of mine." This theory seemed fatal to the *science*, for Dick insisted the quill was "a box," and on Mr. Durant expressing his perfect satisfaction of the metamorphose, the professor flew into a violent rage—said Mr. Durant was making fun, and he would not stand it, and positively declined allowing him to proceed with any more experiments.

Mr. Durant again appealed to the audience: stated the terms on which he was invited to the exhibition, and added "Since he arrived the gentleman had granted permission to make any comments he chose at the conclusion, and since they would not allow him to continue the experiments, he would claim his right to comment, and say, the case was precisely similar to numerous exhibitions of mesmerism and animal magnetism; in nine-tenths of the cases he found the magnetiser honest and without any collusion, but that in every case the magnetised clairvoyant pretended sleepers were wide awake and cheating to the utmost of their abilities; that the pretended *science* had not one truth to support it, and that it had no foundation in truth.

☞ The Greenfield Gazette relates the following of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Bradley, of Deerfield, aged 95 years and some months. It says:—

"Her grandfather Munn, and family narrowly escaped captivity, if not death, in the last destruction of the town by the French and Indians, in 1703—4. His house was in the side of a hill, just without the walls of the fort, on the lot recently owned by the late John Williams, Esq. Mrs. Bradley informed me that her grandfather shot an Indian from the house across the street on that day, and she has often told me that he could hardly be restrained from firing upon a party of three Indians who were feasting from a platter of cold victuals, a few rods from his house. His forbearance probably saved his life. The Indians, after their meal, left his house unmolested, and Mr. Munn and his family sought refuge in one of the picketted houses near the south end of the street, which was not destroyed by the Indians. Mrs. Bradley well recollected the time when a considerable portion of Deerfield meadows was a quagmire, and when fever and ague was prevalent as a consequence. Mrs. Bradley enjoyed, mostly through life, uninterrupted health; and she had a most vigorous constitution. In the early part of her life and for many years afterwards, she suffered much from inflammation and weakness of the eyes, which compelled her to use powerful glasses. When, however, she arrived to the age of eighty, her sight was renovated, and she was ever afterwards able to read the finest print without spectacles. Another curious fact is highly worthy of record. When she was between eighty and ninety years of age, a third set of teeth, six in number, appeared in her jaws, which were very handsome, but not very durable.

The Rev. J. R. Breckenbridge, has dicontinued the publication styled the "Spirit of the nineteenth Century," and in his valedictory leaves the following legacy to editors:

"Of all cares, those imposed by the superintendence of the periodical press are the most wasting and ceaseless."

"Of all responsibilities, it inflicts that which is the most comprehensive and embarrassing."

A LARGE LOT. The steamer Hibernia carried from Boston, on the 1st inst., 32 passengers, 33,000 letters and several cart loads of newspapers.

"Patrick, I want somebody to kill my hogs, do you understand butchering?"

"And it's me that can lend you a hand at the same, but it's a boss that you'll want with me, for the getting the fur off is the only part of the business that I understand."

PUNCHED BY A MAINMAST! A fellow wounded in the side in a duel, was asked to describe the sensation caused by the stroke of the pistol bullet. "It felt," said the wounded man, "as if I had been punched by the mainmast of a seventy-four."

When is a man of war like a snow bank?
When it is a drift—(adrift.)

☞ Entity may be spelled with three letters, thus—n-t-t.